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THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3. BALTIMORE, APRIL 1, 1866.

No. 4.

ON THE ACCUMULATION AND PRESERVATION OF MANURES.

It has been well said that the manure heap is the Farmer's Bank; the greater the heap, provided it be composed of the right sort of material, the richer he may esteem himself. If he feed fat his fields, they will at all times repay him by a generous increase.—If he starve them, work them incessantly, draw from them all they are capable of yielding and return little or nothing by way of compensation for annual loss, they will become speedily exhausted and will fail to pay the mere expense of cultivation.

It is a law of nature that one must eat to live, and the more generous the food the better will be the general health. The same rule which applies to individuals holds equally good as to lands. They must be fed and fed well, if they are to be kept in good condition. In densely populated countries, necessity has enforced the observance of heavy manuring to make up for limitation of area. Even in China, they understand this matter far better than we do. There; every imaginable thing that can be converted into manure is carefully collected. The fat pastures of Holland owe their extraordinary fertility to the same cause. Land in the populous districts of Europe never wear out. There are farms in England that have been under cultivation for eight hundred years, and have so increased in fertility that where three hundred years ago they produced but eight bushels of wheat to the acre, they now yield forty. Even the sandy soils of Norfolk, meagre as they were but a century ago, have been so fertilized that they now rank among the finest in the kingdom. Our fault has been the neglect of those fertilizing elements which others have so profitably utilized. We have sought to do by excessive labour, and that of the most slovenly kind, what others accomplish by careful tillage and high manuring. We have spread our cultivation over vast areas to make up in the aggregate of acres for the average deficiency of yield. They have done exactly the reverse. They have concentrated their labour upon fewer acres, and have in-

creased the product to its maximum by generous manuring. It is easy to understand which practice has been the best. Their farms have been annually improving; ours have been annually degenerating. The time has at length come when we must alter this. We must trust less to the cultivation of vast tracts of land, and more to the barnyard and the compost heap. We must seek to renovate where we have heretofore carried off successive crops until the soil was reduced to the point of exhaustion. We must look, first of all, to lime and marl as the basis of all permanent improvement. We must furnish to the soil those phosphates which nearly all lands require that have been under cultivation for any great length of time; and to this end bones, refuse feathers, hair of animals, woolen rags, hoofs and horns of cattle, and the rubbish of old houses, are all particularly worthy of being collected, broken up and reduced by fermentation and applied to the land. In forming compost heaps, nothing that enters into the food of plants should be neglected. There are abundance of materials, if they are sought after, and many of them are easily attainable. Taking one-third of barnyard manure as a starting point, all the rest of the ingredients of the heap may be drawn from extraneous sources. Assuming that the barnyard will supply thirty loads of horse and cow manure, this small quantity will suffice to ferment and render soluble the materials of a compost heap, which will make a hundred loads—and the quality of the fertilizer thus formed will actually be richer than the barnyard manure alone; because it will enhance all the constituents that the plant requires in order to stimulate it to a vigorous growth. A mere glance at the variety of articles which may be formed into a compost heap will prove this readily. What can be richer in nitrogen, for instance, than the blood that may be had at slaughter-houses, or the offal of animals? What can be richer in phosphates than the articles already mentioned and to which we may add, spoilt fish of all kinds? Besides these, there are wood ashes, the brine of salted meat, soap suds, pond, river and sea mud; the scrapings of ditches;

turf, woods mould, sea weed, moss, old mortar, and even earth which has been long under cover, inasmuch as it invariably contains a proportion of nitre.

Here, then, we have a supply of materials, all of which contain enriching substances, and when fermented with the manure in the proportion of about one-third of the latter to two-thirds of the former, will prove of vast service to any soil to which such a compost may be applied.

But even in the matter of barnyard manure we have heretofore been both slovenly and wasteful.—We have exposed the heaps to washing rains and drying suns, and, but too frequently, we permit its volatile and liquid products—the very essence of the manure, if we may so call it—to escape into the atmosphere or soak into the soil. We say nothing with respect to the unhealthiness of a homestead that is situated in the immediate vicinity of these exhalations. The loss of these volatile products to the farmer is incalculable. We hold to the axiom that was laid down by a judicious agricultural writer years ago. He put it forth as a rule, that “no putrefactive process ought to be suffered to proceed on a farmer’s premises without his adopting some mode to save, as far as possible, the gaseous products of such putrescence.”

The manner of doing so is very simple. In the first place, the fermentation should be checked by breaking down the manure heap and rebuilding it; and, in the second place, the gases may be utilized and deodorized by covering the heap with a loamy earth. In composts, the same end is attained; because whatever fermentation there may be, the gases are absorbed by the materials constituting the compost heap whilst, at the same time, those materials are undergoing that process of disintegration which reduces them from insoluble organic or inorganic substances, to a state of solubility, and thus renders them fit to furnish immediate nutriment to the crops to which they are to be applied.

STRAW.

Straw has considerable value as a fodder, and when judiciously used, can be made to take the place of more expensive food to good purpose.—Cut up and soaked with gruels or mashies made of bran, shippings, oil meal, or similar preparations, it serves the important office of giving bulk to richer kinds of food, while it is not itself innutritious.

The nutritive equivalent and percentage of nitrogen, in the different kinds of straw, as compared with meadow hay, is shown in the following table:

	Nutritive Equivalent.	Percentage of Nitrogen.	
		Dried.	Undried.
Meadow hay.....	100	1.34	1.15
Red clover hay ...	75	1.70	1.54
Rye Straw.....	479	0.30	0.24
Oat straw.....	323	0.36	0.30
Wheat straw	426	0.36	0.27
Barley straw	470	0.30	0.25
Pea straw.....	64	1.45	1.79

[*Utica Herald.*]

RESOURCES OF MARYLAND.

We call attention to a brief article published elsewhere in these pages under the caption of “MY MARYLAND—ITS RESOURCES.” It was published recently in the *Rural New Yorker* and recounts, in a few words, some of the more prominent advantages which our State possesses over many others. But our object in referring to the matter at all is with a view to some remarks on its tolerant spirit, rather than for any other purpose. Unlike those who discourse knowingly of the people south of Masons & Dixon’s Line, and draw a distorted picture of a land they never saw from what a transcendentalist would term “the depths of their own consciousness,” the writer of the article in question comes quietly and settles, among us; and it is not until after some study of the capabilities of the State and of the manners of Marylanders generally, that he undertakes to put on record his opinions concerning them. We like this, not because the description is flattering to us, but because it is done in a catholic spirit; although we think that T. C. P. is, in one sense mistaken, when he states that “the war has left no bitterness of feeling here towards Northern men who come here to settle.” As the French would say, “that depends.” The correctness of his remark requires this qualification. To Northern men who seek to establish a new home among us, to be of us, and with us, and who, like the writer, are frank, manly and energetic, we shall always, we trust, extend a cordial welcome. But to another class of Northern men, vain, conceited and egotistical—men who are continually finding fault with everything around them, who think the sun rises and sets on New England, and all that is pure, and just, and honorable, has there its sole abiding place—to that class of Northern men we have no word of greeting, because we believe that, in many respects, they are social nuisances and that they would become to us a hindrance rather than a help. Let us, however, be distinctly understood.—For liberty of opinion, we have the highest respect. But, whilst every man has a perfect right to entertain and express, in a kindly spirit, views at variance with those which we have been accustomed to regard as sounder, more practical and more worthy of general acceptance, he has no right to arrogate to himself superiority of judgment, or to treat with open contempt the customs of a people among whom he proposes to dwell. The letter of T. C. P. illustrates the better and more genial phase of the Northern mind, and we are, therefore, not at all surprised that he should recognize among Marylanders that “old time provincial hospitality,” for which the State was once famous and, we trust, will ever remain so. But, if we know how to welcome those who settle down unobtrusively among us and who

show themselves disposed to give us whatever credit is our due—more than that we do not ask and would not care to receive—we are nevertheless equally disposed to resent the intrusion of such persons as those who are called upon, in a recent communication in the *New York Tribune*, to found a colony in this State for the purpose of indoctrinating us with the progressive ideas of the new sects; of surrounding us with an atmosphere of moral purity such as we have never breathed before; of planting among us a superior civilization, and of inculcating the saving virtues that will spring from an equality of the black and white races. Now, we say, these people are simply fanatics, and as their doctrines are utterly repugnant to us, we want nothing to do with them. So much by way of contrast. The central situation of Maryland; its immense capacities for cheap internal communications, both by rail and water; its favorable climate and convenience of access to the prime industrial necessities of coal and iron, ought undoubtedly to make it one of the most prosperous, as it is even now one of the most highly favored, of the States. These resources are already attracting the attention of capitalists; and an effort is also being made to attract hither the immigrant labour, which is so essential to the development of our mineral wealth on the one hand, and, on the other to the improvement of our lands, many of which have been partially exhausted by a vicious system of cultivation. To all such as come among us to aid us in this matter it is our interest not less than our duty to extend a cordial welcome. But when we find men seeking to establish colonies in our State under the idea that we are a semi-barbarous people, whom it is necessary, not merely to civilize, but purify and enlighten, we respectfully submit that such men had better remain where they are. We want men of business, not propagandists. Give us first of all the labor that shall turn the produce of our coal mines into ingots, and make our farm lands blossom as the rose, and with the prosperity of the State and the corresponding affluence of our people, those purer tastes in which, according to our maligners, we are now sadly deficient, will follow as a matter of course. Until then we are satisfied to retain our own old fashioned ideas of what constitutes correct morals and intellectual pre-eminence. When we have improved the condition of our State, there will still be time enough to sacrifice to the Graces.

USE OF WOOD ASHES ON THE GARDEN.—Are wood ashes good for the garden, and how and when should they be applied?—*Young Gardener*.

Wood ashes are excellent for the garden. If applied without reference to any special crop, they would be beneficial. But they are specially adapted to the strawberry plant, and to fruit trees, and bushes of woody structure.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for April.

Those who desire to make the best possible crops that the soil is capable of producing—and who is there that does not—should bear in mind, that apart from thorough preparation and the use of such manures as are available, the seasons exercise an important influence upon the results of all farming operations. If the proper season for planting is allowed to pass away, every succeeding day lessens the chances of the highest yield in proportion to the fertility of the soil being attained. We know very well that the planting season is irregular; that winter sometimes “lingers in the lap of spring,” and that there are occasions when it would be improper to attempt to sow spring grain as early as the almanac tell us it ought to be done. But in all such cases the agriculturist must be governed by the state of the weather; by his past experience and by the condition of forwardness or backwardness of the natural vegetation—the springing of the grasses and the swelling of the buds of the forest trees. It is not possible for any one to learn from books the exact time when to plant and when to cease planting. These instructions can never be put to set rules. Locality too has much to do with it.—High exposed table-lands will always be later than southern slopes, enclosed valleys and low, but dry alluvials. Sands are forwarder at all times than loams, and loams than stiff clays. All these considerations must be borne in mind, and making due allowance for soil and situation, the only true guide is to commence work as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground, and the soil, whatever its nature may be, is in the best possible condition for the plough. The usual work for the month in this latitude is as follows:—

Cultivation of Corn.

There can be no doubt that corn, whilst it is the most productive of all the cereals, pays better than any other in this latitude, whenever proper attention is given to its culture. Occupying the soil but four months it is so ravenous a feeder that no land can be too rich for it. The cultivation, however, requires to be thorough. The best soil for corn is a fertile, sandy loam, or a deep dry alluvial. Meadow lands broken up in the fall by deep plowing and a heavy dressing of manure spread over them in the spring and lightly turned under without disturbing the sod, are also among the best that can be had for producing the largest yield of corn.—But whatever the soil it must be made rich, it must be ploughed to the depth of not less than eight inches, except where the chief constituent is sand, and

the after culture must be of the completest kind.—No soil however fertile otherwise, will, however, grow corn to advantage, that is wanting in any of the principal inorganic substances that constitute its nutriment. What those substances are the following table embracing analyses of the seed and the leaves and stalks will show :

	Seed.	Leaves and Stalks.
Silica.....	.85.....	58.65
Phosphoric acid.....	49.21.....	5.85
Lime.....	.07.....	4.50
Magnesia.....	17.60.....	.86
Potash.....	22.17.....	7.33
Soda.....	3.00.....	8.52
Sodium.....	.16.....	
Chlorine.....	.29.....	2.66
Sulphuric acid.....	.51.....	4.88
Organic acids.....	5.17.....	2.20
Carbonic acid.....		4.05
	99.63	90.53

Here we perceive that silica, potash, phosphate of lime, magnesia and soda form the principal inorganic substances from which a crop of corn draws its nutriment. From the table thus given we are enabled to furnish the following formulas, either one of which will suffice to produce an acre of corn on ground of moderate fertility :

No. 1.—20 two-horse cart loads of stable manure, to be ploughed under—4 bushels of bone dust, 10 bushels of wood ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, 1 bushel of refuse salt. Mixed together, spread broadcast over the ploughed ground and harrowed in.

No. 2.—17 two-horse cart loads of marsh muck or woods earth, 6 two-horse cart loads of stable manure, composted, fermented and ploughed under—4 bushels of bone dust, 10 bushels of wood ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, 1 bushel of salt, 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda, mixed, scattered broadcast and harrowed in.

No. 3.—20 two horse loads of well-rotted barnyard manure, ploughed under; 20 bushels of wood ashes, broadcasted after ploughing and harrowed in.

No. 4.—250 lbs. of phosphatic guano, ploughed under; 20 bushels of wood ashes; 2 bushels of refuse salt and 1 bushel of plaster, broadcasted and harrowed in.

Preparation of the Soil.—Deep ploughing, as we have already stated, is of the first importance, on all soils except sand, wherever corn is to be successfully grown. Air and moisture it must have, and these must be abundantly supplied; and the deeper the ploughing and the more thoroughly the soil is pulverized, the more certain will be the conditions complied with that enter into its growth and nourishment.

Laying off the Rows.—Where the soil is in such a condition of fertility as to warrant the expectation of a heavy crop, the rows may be laid off three feet by four; and from two to three stalks well separated, may be suffered to remain in each hill. On thin lands the hills should not be less than four feet apart.

Number of Grains to the Hill.—From four to six grains should be dropped in each hill, taking care that they do not lie too closely together. For covering, let the soil be very light and remove all turf and clods, for the plant shoots weakly.

Time of Planting.—When the apple trees are just about to burst into bloom, may be taken as the best general rule. Plant, however, as early as possible after the ground has become warm, and all danger of spring frosts are over.

After-Culture.—Keep the cultivator and the shovel plough constantly running until wheat harvest.—Hoe round the hills carefully. See that all weeds are kept down, and never leave the field until every inch of the soil is completely pulverized. If a crust covers the soil after rains, go over it again and break it thoroughly up.

BARLEY.

We have never raised barley with any great success in this latitude. One reason for this may perhaps have been from the fact that its culture has been special with us rather than general. But it can scarcely have been thrown out of our regular series of crops for that reason alone. We do not say that our climate and soil are entirely adverse to it, but it is certain that barley has been cultivated more largely in the neighbouring State of Pennsylvania, and further to the northward than it has with us. The great demand which of late years has sprung up for barley for malting purposes renders this cereal very valuable, and we should be glad to learn that some of our readers have fairly tried what crops of it can be raised south of Mason and Dixon's line, on land in really good condition and well tilled. The soils best adapted to the growth of barley are light loams in a good state of fertility. On wet cold lands and stiff clays barley will not succeed.

Preparation of the Soil.—Plough deep; harrow and cross harrow until the soil is finely pulverized. If the land is not rich spread over it before ploughing a heavy coating of manure, for barley will do better under heavy manuring than any other crop except corn.

Liability to Injury.—Barley is less liable to be injured than any of the cereals. It does not rust; and rarely suffers from the attacks of insects. Rainy weather, at harvest time, is the only thing to be feared as the grain sprouts readily after cutting, and is thus seriously damaged for malting purposes.

Harvesting and Curing.—Commence harvesting barley as soon as the grain acquires the consistence of stiff dough and before the heads begin to droop. If left until fully ripe and hard, the grain shatters very much. After cradling, if the straw is still green, leave it in swaths for twenty-four hours.—Then bind and shock up in two rows placed closely together without caps. Let it remain in, shocks a

day or two, after which it will be in a fit state to carry to the barn.

Time of Sowing.—As early as possible after the frost is out of the ground.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—If the soil is in good condition sow two bushels of seed to the acre.

O A T S .

Ample directions for preparing the soil and seedling down to oats were given in the last number of the FARMER, and to that number we refer the reader. The chief points to be observed are, that the soil should be well and deeply ploughed; that a sod is to be preferred; that the soil itself should be cool and rather moist, inclining to clay rather than sand, and that from two to three bushels of seed to the acre should be used according to its condition of fertility.

Spring Wheat.

We do not advise the cultivation of spring wheat in this latitude; but where circumstances render such a crop desirable, the earlier it is seeded the better will be the chances of success. The ground should be rich and the quantity seeded not less than two bushels to the acre.

Early and Late Potatoes.

For directions for planting potatoes see February number of the FARMER. We may say here, however, that new lands, or a soil rich in *humus* and potash, are the best adapted to the growth of the potato, and that a northern exposure is preferable to a southern one. We have seen fine crops of potatoes grown even in the Cotton States, by spreading over the sandy soil, after the potatoes were planted, a heavy covering of pine shatters, and letting it remain there throughout the entire season. The land, however, was previously very clean, and had been newly cleared from the forest.

Time for Planting late Potatoes.—Planting for a late crop should take place between the 20th of April and the 10th of May. We have found the earliest planted do best, taking one season with another, for the reason that the young plants derive a greater advantage from the spring rains.

Preparation of the Sets.—The sets, should in all cases, be taken from large and well matured tubers, and a change of seed is to be preferred. Cut the sets so as to leave not less than two eyes to each.—Plaster may be sprinkled over them to absorb the moisture, but the sets thus plastered should not be kept long out of the ground or they will wilt, and thus lose a large portion of their vitality.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.—From ten to twelve bushels of potatoes are sufficient to plant an acre of land.

Poultry Houses.

These should have been cleansed and purified last month. If it was not done, do it at once.

Hauling out Manure.

Much of this heavy work should already have been accomplished. If, however, it has not been done, put off all hands, and do it at once. Wherever the force is large enough it is decidedly the best plan to so arrange it as to permit the operations of hauling, spreading and ploughing to go on simultaneously. We do not like to see manure hauled out and left exposed in heaps to drying winds and bleaching rains. If the manure has been well rotted in the barnyard, the sooner it is broadcasted and ploughed under the more thoroughly its virtues will be economized. It is better, moreover, to manure one acre well than two acres indifferently. It is indeed of especial importance at this time, when it is absolutely essential to profitable farming that small areas shall be made to yield the largest products of which they are capable, so as to conduct the operations of the farm with as few field hands as possible. The "little farm well tilled" will always be found more profitable than the large farm badly cultivated, and wherever the extent of the land brought under the plough is increased a corresponding increase should be made in the dairy stock so as to accumulate an equivalent of manure.

Liming and Marling.

Wherever corn is planted on sod, the field may be judiciously limed at the rate of 50 bushels of lime to the acre; where manure is used, liming at that time is not advisable.

Milch Cows.

See that all milch cows, whilst the grass is too short to turn them out, receive, besides their usual dry provender, a daily allowance of nutritious slops.

Outbuildings.

White or color wash the outbuildings and the fences enclosing the ornamental portion of the grounds.

How I Raise Early Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* thus gives his method of raising early potatoes:

"I thoroughly plow the ground as early as the spring will permit, put it in nice condition, and strike out the rows the same as for corn, three feet apart, and shallow. Then drop the seed about fifteen inches apart and cover with a hoe; about one inch deep is sufficient to keep out frost and the heat of the sun on the surface soon sprouts the potatoes.

I generally grow Buckeyes for early potatoes.—There may be earlier varieties, but not so good.—Last season I used them continually from the eighth of June, and that was before there were any potatoes in market except a few from Norfolk.

I don't want any long manure about my potatoes; would sooner have none. This plan of raising potatoes is equally good for late ones, on stiff or wet lands.

Garden Work for April.

The best advice we can give during this month is that whatever is to be done let it be done quickly and well. The suggestions we have to offer are as follows:

Cabbage Plants.—As soon as the plants in the plant bed are of sufficient size, select whatever quantity of garden ground may be needed; manure it heavily with the richest and best rotted manure; spade it deeply and well, frequently raking it until it is finely pulverized; lay off the rows two and a half feet apart. Now prick out the plants from the seed bed; dip their roots in a mixture of mould, soot and cow manure, and whilst they are in this moist state, dibble them carefully in the rows where they are to stand.

Cauliflower and Broccoli.—If the plants of these fine vegetables are sufficiently advanced in the hot beds, prepare a bed for them in the garden and set them out as directed for cabbages.

Sowing Cabbage Seed.—Choose a warm border and sow cabbage seed at once for an early supply. We need not say that the soil should be rich and thoroughly prepared.

Siberian Kale.—This excellent early vegetable should have been seeded last month. If, however, the seeding has been neglected, prepare a bed in the garden immediately and make it rich. Broadcast the seed thinly over the bed and press the earth lightly about it with the back of the spade. The Kale will soon start and will need no further cultivation.

Peas.—Plant a few rows of peas at intervals of from ten days to two weeks for succession.

Beans.—Plant a few rows of dwarf beans every week during the month.

Lettuce.—Set out lettuce plants from the plant bed to head. For additional supply prepare a bed in the open air and sow some more seed forthwith.

Radishes.—Sow radish seed weekly throughout the month.

Carrots.—The ground for this root should be very rich. Spade it to the full depth of the spade.—Make the soil as fine as possible and drill in the seed. Do not use fresh stable manure, as the carrot will be inferior and will fork. Sow the seed in shallow drills half an inch deep and from nine to twelve inches apart. As soon as the plants are well up, thin them out to stand four inches apart in the rows. Keep the soil clean by frequent stirring and by the removal of weeds.

Parsnips.—Choose for the Parsnip a rich sandy loam, if it can be had; but, whatever the soil, it must be made rich, light and deep. If it were trenched, the additional size of the roots would am-

ply repay the extra labour. The manure used should be thoroughly rotted. Sow as early as convenient. Make the drills one inch deep and from twelve to fourteen inches apart. Scatter the seed thinly along the drill and rake all even, pressing the earth about the seeds. When the plants are high enough, thin them out so as to stand from six to eight inches apart in the rows. The after-culture is similar to that for carrots.

Celery.—Where the celery plants have been raised in a hot-bed, they may now be set out, if of sufficient size. If no plants have been so raised, prepare a bed in the open air and sow seed at once for the main crop.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.—The salsify is to be planted and cultivated, in every respect, similar to the carrot and the parsnip. It requires a light soil, which should be deeply spaded. The drills should be laid off at ten inches apart. The seed should be sown thickly along the drills, as many of them will not vegetate. When the plants are well up, thin them out so as to stand four inches apart; and for the after-culture, keep the soil open and free of weeds.

Asparagus Beds.—Early this month spread some well rotted manure over the beds and loosen the surface with a fork. Rake all smooth, and top-dress with a liberal supply of salt.

Spinach.—The ground intended for a summer crop of spinach cannot be made too rich. After it is properly prepared, lay off the rows a foot apart, and when the plants come up thin them out to four inches. Keep them well hoed and weeded, as the rapid development of the leaves, not less than their succulence, depends upon careful cultivation.

Beets.—Prepare a bed for beets. Make the soil rich and mix with it a sprinkling of refuse or common salt. Sow the seed as early as it can be got in the ground. Make the drills eighteen inches apart and one inch deep. Scatter the seed, after soaking in tepid water for twenty-four hours, thinly along the drills; cover them and press the earth lightly about them with the back of the spade. When the plants are well advanced, thin them out to stand six inches apart in the rows. Keep them free of weeds, and keep also the earth well stirred.

Small Salading.—Sow small salading at intervals of two days throughout the month.

Tomato Seed.—Sow tomato seed in a warm border to raise plants for the main crop. It is always better, however, to raise the plants early in a hot-bed.

Onions.—Those who seek to raise onions in one season from the seed should choose a rich, light soil, and should sow the seed not later than the 10th of the month. The drills should be made about an inch deep and from a foot to fourteen inches apart. When the young plants are three inches high, thin

them out to two inches apart, and subsequently, remove every other one, so as to leave those intended for the main crop four inches apart. Keep the soil loose; extirpate all weeds and see that the bulbs, after they have attained to a good size, are kept uncovered. Hoe frequently, and lift the crop when the tops fall. If the onions show a tendency to run to seed, bend down the tops.

Early Potatoes.—For directions with respect to the culture of the potato, see Farm work.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.—If not already done, set out a dozen roots of the giant sort of this excellent plant.

Fruit Trees.—Attend to these at once. Prune out all dead wood. Scrape the limbs free of moss, and wash the body and larger limbs with a mixture composed of one gallon of soft soap, one quart of salt and one pound of flour of sulphur. Loosen the soil about the roots, and either broadcast the surface with a liberal dressing of compost or with well-rotted stable manure.

Gooseberries, Raspberries and Currants.—Trim these and dig in manure around the roots.

Strawberries.—Clean off the strawberry beds; top-dress them with woods earth and a small quantity of well-rotted stable manure, mixed together and forked in. Dust over the whole bed a sprinkling of wood ashes and salt, in equal proportions, and either lay tan or straw between the rows. If the season prove dry, water the beds freely every evening.

Herbs.—Herbs of all kinds may now be set out.

DRAWING SAND FOR GARDENS.—A large portion of the soils devoted to gardens in this country, would be improved and rendered lighter by an admixture of sand. In all those regions where clayey soils prevail, gardens, thus treated, would be rendered more easily friable, and could be worked earlier in spring. A coating of two or three inches spread over the surface, and gradually intermixed by cultivation, would in many instances, effect a great improvement. A great advantage which this mode of treatment possesses, is the *permanent* character of the improvement. When a soil is merely enriched with manure, it gradually loses its richness as the manure disappears, but the sand, applied artificially, does not disappear, but remains for centuries.

The best garden soils we have ever cultivated was made by drawing sand on a strong or heavy loam. Soils that are naturally light, sandy or gravelly, frequently do not possess sufficient strength to retain long the manure applied to them. A proper admixture of the two ingredients is always the best.—*Country Gentleman.*

TOMATOES should be always tied to stakes or trellis to produce best results, and branches trimmed off. If not tied up, place brush to keep vines and fruit from the ground.

Garden Culture of Cranberries.

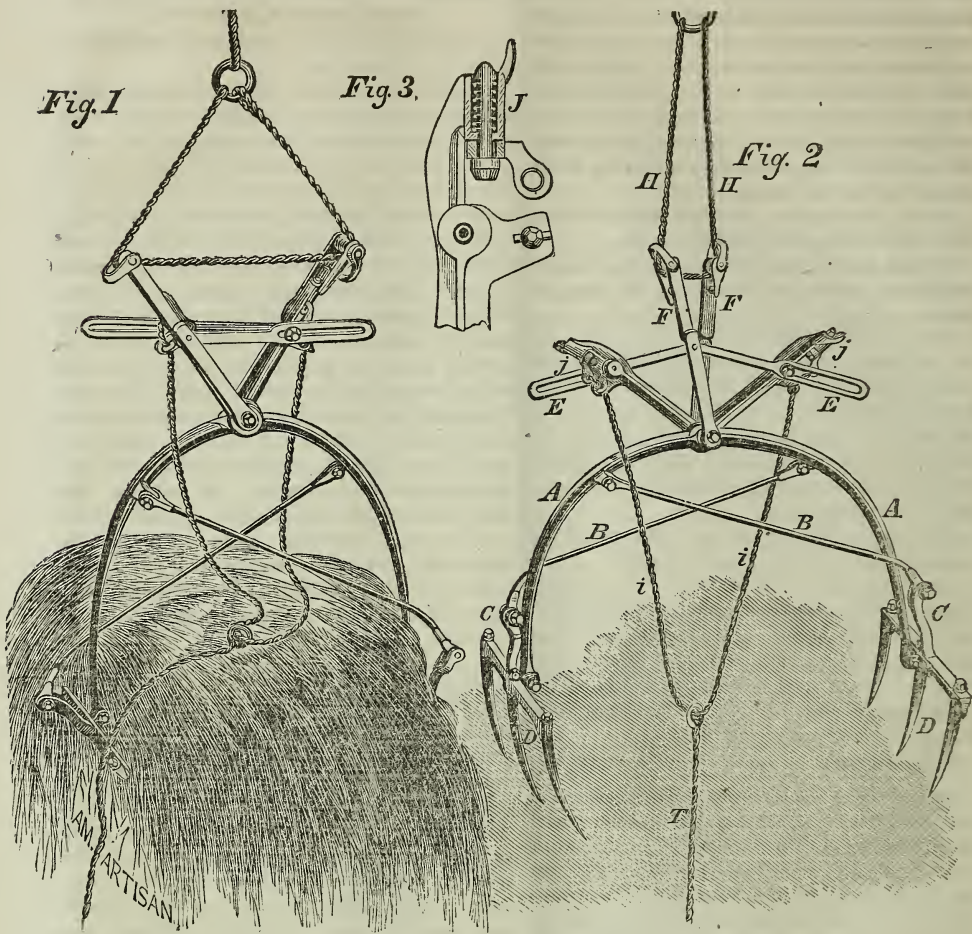
A resident of Cape Cod, where the cranberry is extensively cultivated, says:

Prepare the ground by deep plowing or spading, and enrich it well in the usual way, or with a compost of two parts swamp muck and one part wood ashes. Bone dust is an excellent application, say one pound to the square yard. In April, May or June or in October and November, set the plant four inches apart, in rows six inches asunder, in beds four feet wide. Two square rods will yield four or five bushels, and require 2,000 plants. The vines will soon cover the ground and require no renewal, as the plant is a perennial shrub. The cranberry is one of the best plants for garden edgings, or for broad belts or borders for the principal walks. It is easily trimmed and kept in order, and is always attractive in bloom or in fruit, and being an evergreen, in winter. For edgings, plant six inches apart in double rows four inches asunder. For belts and borders which may be one-half to two feet wide, plant as above directed for beds. As soon as it is known how easily every family may grow its own cranberries, the cultivation of this wholesome fruit will be introduced into every garden. It is in eating from September to June.

*** PROFITABLE CRANBERRY CULTURE.**—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser has the following account of large profits, made at small cost, in cultivating cranberries:—Having a piece of swamp land of muck bottom, with a depth of from one to ten feet, I procured a few roots of cranberries from a neighboring meadow, and stuck them out rather carelessly some few years since, and that is all the care they have had. This season they bore abundantly. When picked we found by actual measurement that the product was just five pecks to a square rod. These sold by the bushel for four dollars, amounting to five dollars per rod, which multiplied by one hundred and sixty amounts to the snug little sum of eight hundred dollars per acre. This land has no other care, except that it is flowed in winter for cutting ice."

LET THE GROUND DRY.—We would urge most earnestly upon all who desire their garden grounds to prosper and do well, to wait until the soil has become perfectly drained of the excess of water which has fallen upon it before they begin to work it or plant upon it.

There is no greater injury that can be done to Garden soil than to work it when wet. It should not be even stepped upon. After long rains the earth should not be dug or plowed until it is in such condition as to become malleable and crumble when turned up, and smoke when worked; that is a good indication of its drying condition. When in this state the seed will soon vegetate, otherwise it will perish.—*Rural New Yorker.*



BUCKMAN'S PATENT GRAPPLING-FORK.

We are indebted for the accompanying engraving and description, to the *American Artisan*, published in New York city :

This implement may be worked by any power that is used for hoisting. When used for loading hay or other farm produce, it is most convenient to use horse-power. When used to load and unload ships, steam engines may be used. When used for hoisting in buildings where there are shafts running, the power may be taken from a shaft by a belt. In stores it may be worked by man-power, by means of the common hoisting apparatus. Fig. 1. shows it lifting a load of hay. Fig. 2 shows it open, ready to grasp a load.

The operation is as follows :—First, the lifting arms, F, F, are spread apart, and locked to the upper ends of the main levers, A, A, so that, until unlocked, they become parts of the main levers,

as shown in Fig. 1. The horse is then started.—The lifting-rope, G, acts first upon the bight of the grasping-rope, H, which works on friction-rollers in the upper ends of the lifting-arms, and draws the main levers towards each other. As the main levers approach each other, the connecting rods, B, B, which are jointed to the main levers near their junction, and to the handles, C, C, of the forks, D, D, push the handles outward, forcing them to describe arcs of circles around their joints upon the lower ends of the main levers. This movement presses the tines of the forks inward against the load ; and when the load is light may bring the tines to a horizontal position under it. This action of grasping is completed before the load is lifted ; the tines must press hard against the sides of the load, or the main levers must press against the slotted-bars, E, E, before the lifting can begin. When the load is th

being grasped, the different parts of the implement fall into the positions shown in Fig. 1; and the movement of the lifting-rope, no longer applied in closing up the forks, changes its action to lifting the apparatus with its load. When it is lifted high enough, and swung over the place where the load is to be dropped, the unlocking cord, T, is pulled, and unlocks the lifting-arms. The parts then return to the positions shown in Fig. 2, and the load drops.

The locking-gear consists of bolts, *j, j*, which are held up to their work by springs, *k, k*; and drawn back by the branches of the unlocking cord, *i, i*.—See Fig. 3.

When bales, boxes, or other matters are to be lifted, the forks are removed, and suitable hooks or arms are to be substituted. If shovels be substituted for the forks, mud may be lifted; and the implement will do well for dredging. It will also serve well as a grapple for logs and other things in deep water; and for many other purposes.

The New York State Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, on the 15th of the present month, awarded a first premium to a working model of this invention.

Patented Jan. 23, 1866, by E. & A. Buckman, of East Greenbush, Rensselaer county, N. Y.

POULTRY MANURE.—The *Massachusetts Ploughman*, thinks that we might make a great deal more by care in economizing the manure of the poultry house, and that it is worth attending to. Here is what Geyerlin says on this point: In France, as well as in our own country, most eminent chemists have proved by analysis that poultry manure is a most valuable fertilizer, and yet, for want of a proper system in housing poultry, it has as yet not been rendered available to rural economy. The celebrated Vauquelin says that when the value of manures is considered in relation to the amount of azote they contain, the poultry manure is one of the most active stimulants; and when, as a means of comparison, the following manures are taken, in parts of 1000, it will be found that—

Horse Manure contains.....	4.0 parts of azote.
Guano, as imported.....	49.7 do
Guano when sifted of veg. and stones.	53.9 do
Poultry manure.....	83.0 do

It may be seen that it is worth preserving, even though it may be small in amount.

ANYTHING a horse can touch with his nose without being harmed, he does not fear. Therefore, the hand, the halter, girth, blanket, saddle, harness, umbrella, buffalo robe, or whatever is brought in proximity to him should be introduced to and touched by that delicate organ.

THE USE OF SUPERPHOSPHATES.

A correspondent of Morris' "*Rural Advertiser*," who has had much experience in the use of superphosphates, thus replies to certain enquirers as to its use:

"The answer to thy letter has been detained a little in order to learn the experience of others in the use of Superphosphates. This is one of the fertilizers useful for grass, corn, potatoes, wheat, or any other crop; a little does good, but more does more good. We have not yet ascertained the *maximum* paying application. No injurious effects have been yet noticed from its use, in a large way, as have been of Lime and Guano. My own practice is to use all I can spare cash to pay for, being careful to keep it *near* the surface, well mixed with the soil, and not in contact with strong alkalies. The Superphosphate of Lime is soluble in water, and is ready available food for plants; but if mixed with quick Lime, it will be converted back to a Phosphate of Lime, which is very slowly soluble, and the cost of dissolving the bones is in a great measure lost; also, most of the Superphosphates contain Salts of Ammonia, which are valuable for starting crops. These are decomposed by quick Lime, and the Ammonia wasted. One of my neighbours has discontinued homœopathic doses of Phosphate; he thinks it pays best to apply about 1000 pounds to the acre. He also has observed that, applied when the soil is *damp*, and harrowed in, it produces the best results; and also, that the home manufactured article is best to be immediately applied, and *not* allowed to lay in pile and ferment. Another neighbor uses Superphosphate the most extensively for potato growing. He applies from 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre, and has raised crops to average 200 bushels per acre of common Mercer potatoes. He ploughs thoroughly, early in season; then, afterwards on part, has at planting applied 500 lbs. in the rows with seed, and 500 lbs. (each per acre,) in the next adjoining furrows. He has also applied broadcast 1500 lbs. to the acre with still better results. Most of our neighbors raise their potatoes with Superphosphate, with improved results, instead of stable manure, as formerly. From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre is usually applied, and that generally in furrow with the seed. When 1500 lbs. per acre is used for potatoes, there is sufficient left in the soil for the next crop of wheat, and the grass will show it for years."

QUIET IN A MILCH COW.—We do not sufficiently consider this point. When milked, the cow should at all times be satisfied, with food, and a good stall, so as not to suffer from cold. She will then readily give down her milk, and you will get the full benefit. Never excite or beat a cow before milking, as the milk becomes affected.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BIRDS.

If the people of every pursuit knew what a friend they had in birds, they would be prompt to demand Legislative enactment in their behalf. They would not only demand protection for them against their destroyers, but they would have them provided for in seasons of inaction and rest, which belongs to, and follows valuable labor.

This subject cannot be treated fully in an article of this sort; but we hope to elicit that interest which it deserves, and which, if accomplished, will result in more good than the casual student of the question has any conception.

When a truth is desired, which has not been revealed or discovered, we are driven to seek it in Nature. This instructs us to believe some birds were not designed for food. For instance, the flesh of the Robin, the Pheasant, and many other birds, after living on laurel, will poison those who eat it; which is not the case with those animals designed for food. Any poison which they eat with impunity is harmless to their consumers.

There is in this fact, an importance and potency which we cannot disregard;—and if our deduction is wrong, we have stumbled upon a want of intelligent design, and harmony, never before found in Nature.

The most extraordinary feature of the bird is its vision, and it is through this organ that it accomplishes so much good to the human family. What was thought for a long time to be instinct in the carrier pigeon, is now known to be telescopic vision; and what was, and is new to many, a mystery in the history of our winter birds, namely, their subsisting apparently without food, is now known to be the result of a microscopic power of vision.

What country boy has not watched with eagerness, the busy sap-suckers and the little snow-bird hopping and picking over the bushes and bark of trees, bright and gay, with a snow clad earth around him, and no visible subsistence for the busy, cheerful little fellow; and when he is shot or trapped, who has not wondered at the juicy fat flesh he was eating, when he could see nothing upon which the bird had lived. He discovers, however, the craw filled with a dark paste like substance, which some may imagine to be bits of bark &c.; but the microscope reveals countless myriads of insect-eggs, which had been deposited in the crevices of old fence rails, brush piles, bark of trees, &c., to come into life in the summer's sun, and commence their ravages upon, and contend with man for the products of his labor.

The authority is not at hand, but I am within bounds, when I say that entomologists have discovered more than one hundred thousand species of insects; and when we remember the great number of kinds often of one species, we wonder that the vegetable kingdom is not exterminated. Upon one occasion we were urging on a plain farmer the necessity of passing a law for the protection of birds; pressing upon him their value to the farmer, and the fact of their extraordinary power of vision, which enabled them not only to discover the smallest insects, but even their eggs which could not be seen by us with the naked eye. He doubted all I said,

when a sparrow flew from her nest in the corner of a fence, upon which we were seated, and took in her bill a cut-worm from a hill of corn just coming up. In a few minutes she returned, and we saw her take the second; then the third. This was worth all the arguments I could have used in a lifetime. His conversion to my views was completed by reference to the spider, only one specie of insects, whose web spun in one night, will seem to connect every clod in a field plowed only the day before, when perhaps, not one spider was seen during the day by the ploughman. Many have seen this curious spectacle on looking across a fresh plowed field about sunrise, before the dew has passed off.

The ephemeral life of some species of insects is astonishing. Many generations spend their existence in twenty-four hours, and the minuteness of their eggs is so great, that it takes a great many of them together to render them visible. This will give a faint idea of the microscopic power of the bird's eye, and of the number of eggs they consume, when we know they do see them, and subsist upon them.

Cannot something be done to increase our stock of winter birds? Many which migrate might, by giving them some assurance of our friendship and protection, be induced to remain. These are much more valuable than the summer birds, inasmuch as they destroy a thousand eggs where the others do one insect.

Satiety with the bird is a full craw. We can imagine a craw filled with the curculio, the beetle, the Hessian-fly, the cut-worm, the wire-worm, the chintz-bug, the army-worm, &c., but we cannot imagine one filled with particles so small as to be invisible.

Some knowledge of entomology and ornithology is necessary to a thorough appreciation of this subject. Even Legislatures have in their ignorance of these sciences offered premiums for the destruction of some birds, when there is not a bird of any kind that is not a friend to the farmer. The poor black-bird has been thus injured. His slanderers say, "he pulls up the young corn." This we deny, and assert it is a worm at the root he seeks, and not the husk or bran, which some imagine, because that has been found adhering to the root after the bird is gone. Again, we would say, in his behalf, for every stalk of corn he pulls detrimental to the farmer, he saves him two by the destruction of insects.

Even the poor villified crow is not an enemy. He is charged with destroying corn in the shock. This he does not do, except when left too late in the field, which no good farmer will do; and thus he becomes a public benefactor, by compelling the indolent to secure their corn at a proper time.

There is one other question connected with this subject, which we will briefly refer to, though it may excite ridicule, and even a sneer from my incredulous readers. The amount of guano produced by birds is remarkable. The gaming laws where I formerly resided were adequate, when enforced, to the protection of birds. I availed myself of them, and my farm of about two hundred and forty or fifty acres, became the asylum of the birds of the neighborhood. There were about eight covies of partridges, probably more, upon this farm. From a partial examination of the guano made in one night, from one of these covies, we are within bonds when we say more than a pint per day was made by each covey.

Now, assuming that the other birds on this farm were equal to the partridges in number,—and we

are sure their number was greater—the production of this fertilizer from the whole would amount to one hundred bushels annually; and when we reflect this guano was made from the seeds of evil weeds and hostile insects, its value is greatly enhanced.

It would be wise, and in good taste, for the Governors of the States, not only to recommend Legislative interference in this matter, but to advise parents and guardians to instill into the youth of our country, a horror of destroying birds or their nests; and to inculcate an affection and veneration for birds of all kinds.

The penalty for their destruction should be very great. They should also be provided with shelter and food, which latter, however, they would not need, till they had paid, by the destruction of insects and their eggs, a price greatly more than commensurate with the most expensive kind of food.

We think from the various points raised upon this useful subject,—all of which we should be glad to elaborate, but which the limits of a readable newspaper article forbid,—the people should consider and demand heavy penalties for the destruction of birds of every kind. I say the people, because labor through the soil being the only source of wealth, there is no pursuit in life which is not, directly or indirectly, connected with the interest of the farmer.

We only ask the reader to investigate this subject, when, we are sure, he will not only agree with us, but he will discover many beauties in it which we, in this article, have not called forth.

Feb. 12th, 1866.

N.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

LETTERS FROM "WAVERLY."

BY GRAPEVINE.

The very pleasant letters of your genial and large-hearted correspondent at "Bonnie Bluff," has quite inspired me with a desire to become one of the "fifty" he calls upon to write an article occasionally for your journal; and with your permission I will forthwith enter my name as a volunteer. Whether I shall prove worthy of the honor of being one of the chosen band, remains to be seen.

My home like his, is on the banks of the beautiful Severn, and I desire to express my gratitude to Providence for directing my steps to this picturesque and fertile region, by doing all in my power to develop its resources, and direct attention to its advantages and attractions. Half a dozen enterprising Baltimoreans have lately purchased lands here, and I will venture to predict that in a few years, every acre of ground lying between the Rail Road and the Severn River, from Round bay to Annapolis, will be in demand at double the prices at which it can now be purchased.

You may rely upon it, a golden opportunity is now offered to farmers, that it would be madness to neglect. With the close of the war great changes have taken place in our domestic affairs, and a new life has been infused into our gallant little State.—Along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, new enterprises have been projected, and are partly under way, for the production and preservation of fruits, vegetables and oysters, and emigration to Maryland as the delightful medium between the ice-bound North and the war-worn South; the subject of enquiry all through the States of New York and Pennsylvania at this time, will soon require farms, and all who

desire it, can find ready purchasers. Tell your friends in Anne Arundel, Talbot, Kent and Cecil, not to be in such a hurry to sell. Hundreds and thousands of men who have been cultivators of the soil, are crowding into the cities all over the Union, lessening, by just so many hands, the number of producers, and increasing by just so many mouths, the number of consumers, and as a natural consequence the prices of provisions for a long time will be high. In one, two, or perhaps five years a reaction will take place. Men who have once lived and moved in the free fresh air of the country, bathed in the glad sunlight, drank inspiration in the perfume of the flowery fields, and heard the sweet music of the birds in the early morning will soon sicken of high rents, disagreeable odors, hot walls and dusty streets, and as the poor prisoner longs for the sweets of liberty once more, so they will look forward with joy inexpressible, to their return to the blessed influences of country life.

Let us then seize upon the opportunity presented by this state of things, crowd on every inch of canvas, unfurl every sail to the breeze; tax our gardens and orchards and grainfields to their utmost capacity; keep all the hands employed we can pay for; throw away old implements and use new and improved machinery of all kinds; subscribe to, read attentively and write for the "Maryland Farmer" and as many other good journals as you like—and we will soon find the tide setting the other way.—Having been for 20 years a merchant, I hope I may be excused for saying we need a little more mercantile energy and enterprise in farming. Make fruit-raising popular and attractive, cultivate cabbages with spirit, get up an interest in mangel wurtzel, reaping machines and potato planters, and we shall soon have hundreds of claimants for the high honors of this noble profession.

Your correspondent above mentioned wishes for "a cheap wash for the exterior of frame buildings." My object in writing just now is to furnish in addition to the one he suggests, a very excellent one copied from the *Country Gentleman*, March 15th, 1866—from N. E. Fish.

"Slake lime in a close box to prevent the escape of steam, and when slaked pass it through a sieve. To every six quarts of this lime, add one quart of rock salt and one gallon of water. After this boil and skim clean. To every five gallons of this, add by slow degrees, three-quarters of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand. Coloring matter may be added if desired. Apply with a paint or whitewash brush. This wash looks as well as paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in roofs, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and renders it incombustible from sparks falling on it. When applied to brick work it renders the bricks utterly impervious to rain; it endures as long as paint, and the expense is a mere trifle."

In the earnest hope that the company of fifty may be soon made up, I am, truly yours.

March 22d, 1866.

LANDS which have been long in culture will be benefited by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, or marl—the land needs lime also.

NATURE never says one thing, and wisdom another.—*Rosseau.*

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

WILKINSON'S MODEL SUMMER AND WINTER DAIRY.

Messrs. Editors :—In compliance with your request, I send a description and drawing of my plan of building dry Dairies. By my mode of ventilation I secure a constant change of the air in the dairy, both summer and winter, and also maintain about a uniform temperature throughout the year, and withal the *proper temperature*.

I construct a vault in the face or slope of a hill, and construct both a descending and an ascending air duct in the ground, one end of each opening at all times into the dairy, the opposite end of the ascending duct opening into a dry well. The opposite end of the other, opening on the surface of ground. By reference to the cut on this page, a longitudinal sectional view of the dairy is presented.

"A" the dairy, "B" the ascending duct, "C" the dry well, "D" the descending duct, "E" the area under the floor of the dairy, "F" the shelves, "G" the glazed door, "H" the arched ceiling of dairy, and "I" the floor.

The ducts are each 150 feet in length, of tile pipe. The well is 4 feet in diameter, and 6 feet in depth. The ceiling height of dairy is 7 feet, the other dimensions of the dairy are modified in size to accommodate the dairy kept.

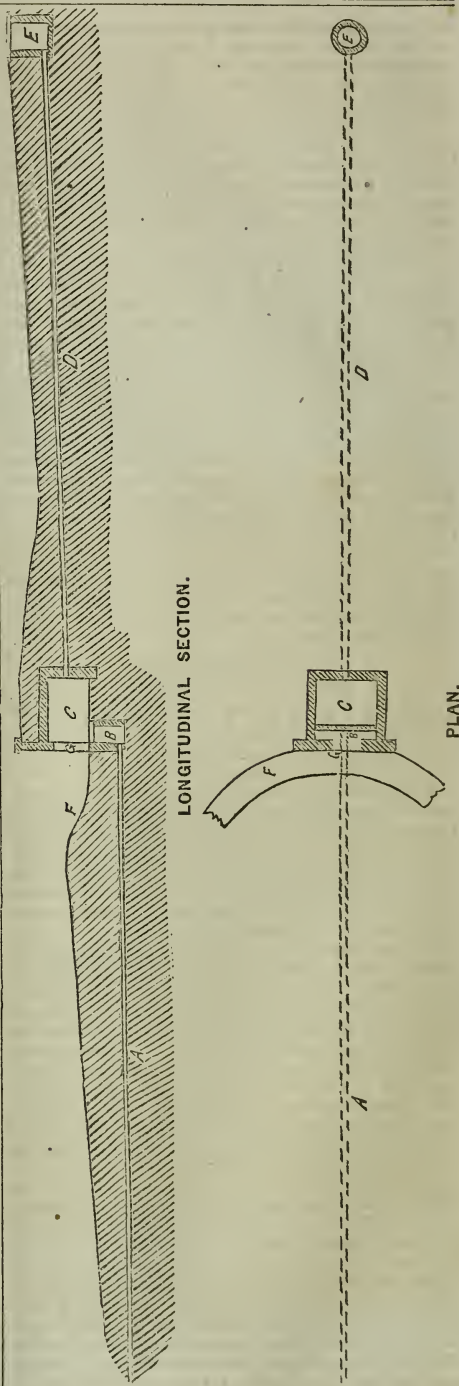
The ventilating apparatus needs no attention or alteration under any circumstances. The principle of its action, is by the temperature of the ground at the depth at which the ducts are laid, being lower in summer than the temperature of the external atmosphere, the heat is absorbed from the air by the ground, and as the air is cooled its density is increased, and it flows down through the well, thro' the duct into the dairy, thence through the lattice, over the area under the dairy floor, and flows down and escapes from the lower end of the descending duct. (See drawing on this page.)

When the relative temperatures of the external atmosphere and that of the duct is reversed, as it will be in cold weather, a reverse circulation, or an upward flow of the air in the ducts is the result, for the air in the ducts being warmer than the external air, rises as a natural consequence.

By making the ducts a proper depth and length in the ground, the desired temperature, 60° is attained, and that without the numerous objectionable effects of springhouses, which even were they without an objection, they are not always obtainable within a reasonable distance of the farm house.

I claim that my dairy is more perfect, in every characteristic of a good dairy, than any other, and that it is faultless.

J. WILKINSON,
Rural Architect and Landscape Gardener, Balt., Md.



REFERENCES:—A—Descending Air duct. B—Area under floor. C—Dairy. D—Ascending Air duct. E—Dry Well. F—Walk. G—Door.

CROP CULTURE.

The following on Crops, we take from the *German-town Telegraph*, from a series of brief but valuable essays on various subjects, written by a Working Farmer, each essay given as "An Old Farmer's Experience."

CORN.

I have never noticed any material benefit derived from fall, or early spring plowing for corn, but frequently a disadvantage, by the ground becoming too solid and compact, by heavy rains and the melting snows, requiring in some cases nearly as much labor to put it in a suitable condition for planting as would be necessary, if it had not been broken up till just before planting time; and the crop of corn none the better for it.

Fall or winter plowing, as I know from experience, is no kind of security against the depredations of grubs or other insects. The ground may be plowed from four to six inches deep, and in such a manner as to leave no part of it turned, except where the lands are struck out. Plow in large lands so as to have but few open furrows through the field, roll and harrow it well, and mark it out in squares of four feet each way, so that there may be room to use the cultivator effectually—and drop 4 grains of good seed in a hill; if manured with ashes, drop half a gill with the corn and cover both together; ashes do the best on a heavy soil, being of little use in sandy land. If compost is used, put a shovel full on a hill; but in whatever way the corn may be covered, be sure to tread on every hill, to pack the earth about the seed; it will cause it to germinate, and come up better, than if it is not done. After the corn has come up, put a small handful of plaster on each hill; keep the ground loose and mellow and destroy all grass and weeds. The more the ground is stirred while the corn is young, the better it will grow. This farming process in the corn-field, should be entirely completed by the first of July. When the corn has arrived at a proper state of maturity, it should be cut up and shocked, or topped in the old way; each plan has advantages and disadvantages; the crop will not be much, if any increased or decreased by pursuing either plan; but in any state of the case, the stalks should all be removed to the vicinity of the barnyard before winter, in order to be converted into manure. Many have been in the practice of late years, of manuring their corn ground, but whether it is best to be done in the fall or spring, seems to be a matter of dispute. This plan of farming I have but little faith in, unless there can be a sufficient quantity of manure made for the succeeding wheat crop; as to buying fertilizers to put on the wheat, and buy again to put on the grass, it will not do for farmers who are renters, or have to pay interest for a good portion of the purchase money. "It will cost more than it comes to."

As to applying manure, my experience has taught me, that in whatever state the manure is when hauled out, it should (except top-dressing on grass land) be plowed under immediately, while in a moist condition, as much of its fertilizing qualities are lost, by its becoming dry before it is covered.

OATS.

The next crop in rotation will be Oats. The production of a crop of oats requires rather less strength of soil than any other crop; it will sometimes pro-

duce well on grass sod plowed down; but the best plan is to put it in ground that was in with corn the year before, and that as early in the spring as the ground will admit of. The ground should be plowed in large lands to avoid leaving many clear-up furrows, and well harrowed before sowing; mark out in sowing lands or sow by poles. If the ground is poor, sow two and a half bushels to the acre; if middling, two is better than more; the better the land the less seed is required. If Oats is sown thin, and the ground and season pretty good, it will sucker out from the root, but will not thereby become too thick to thrive; and if it should lodge or blow down with the storms, as it will most certainly do, thick or thin, in a growing season, it will not settle into such a compact mass as to rot or prevent the filling and ripening of the grain. It was formerly held, and by many it is yet, that the better the ground the more seed should be put on, to prevent it from lodging; and the plan if carried out will do it to perfection; as may be seen by the production of what is spilled about the seed bag, it stands very thick, and seldom grows more than ten or twelve inches high, with here and there a grain on the top point of some of the stalks, and would not produce the seed spilled if it all was gathered. Very true, its being thick prevented it from lodging, and at the same time prevented any crop from growing.—When the oats is sown as mentioned above, sow four quarts of clover seed to the acre, and harrow it once carefully to cover both together, then apply the roller to smooth it off, and it is done.

WHEAT.

The best plan to raise a crop of wheat, and prevent the ravages of the Hessian fly, is to take a field well set with clover or timothy. I have been in the practice of plowing clover or oats, as mentioned before, let it lay till the next summer, and pasture it or mow, as the case may be. It should be left entirely at rest, from the beginning of July to the middle of August, without mowing or pasturing. The manure prepared as before directed, should be applied at the rate of fifteen two-horse loads to the acre, spread out of the wagon, as, if put down in heaps among the weeds and grass, it cannot be got at so as to spread it evenly over the ground. If the weather is dry when there is half a day's plowing covered, plow it in six or seven inches deep; if there is much grass and weeds, apply a chain to draw it under, in order that all may be completely buried, the more the better. Keep the manure plowed under so that it may not get dry, as much of its strength may be lost. Plow in large lands to keep the ground even or level, for that is the beauty of farming, besides being in a better condition to mow when plowed; roll and harrow it well. Just before seed time spread a light coat of short dung, shovelings, &c., or good compost, over the ground; sow a bushel and a half of good, clean wheat to the acre, and plow it in, not more than three inches deep; sow four quarts of timothy seed to the acre, and harrow in once lengthwise, and roll it down smooth. If this process is pursued, it must be a very unfavorable season indeed if there is not a fair crop of wheat. The short dung or compost will nourish the wheat and give it a good start in the fall; the other manure and green dressing will be sufficiently rotted by spring, when most needed, to give it a vigorous growth.

I am satisfied after years of experience that there can be no better plan to produce a crop of wheat

than this; and where there is a good crop of wheat, you may look for a good crop of grass, and then again you have the fine sod for the growth of a crop of corn.

The Hessian fly is never known to injure wheat late in the fall, or at any time in the spring, if it is in a strong growing state. If the ground is very dry at the time of breaking up in August, all the better, if you can get the plow through it, particularly if a clayey or heavy soil, as being lumpy at the bottom, it will not settle so tight in winter as to prevent the water from draining off from the roots of the wheat.

I have practiced the foregoing plan of wheat farming and have thereby greatly improved the quality of the land, so that it produced double the quantity of grain and hay that it had done before, and in fifteen years have not lost five bushels by the Hessian Fly.

The best time to cut wheat is as soon as the grains have passed the milky state and become filled with a kind of paste; let it lie in swath till the straw is cured and the grain becomes hard, when it may be taken up and hauled without shocking. It will make more and better flour from the same number of pounds and less waste in gathering, than if it stood till it was quite ripe.

RYE

Is generally an unprofitable crop, and if it were not for the convenience of having the straw to tie up corn fodder, I should not advise sowing any.

BUCKWHEAT

Is something better, but between the last hot sun and the early frost, it often produces but little. It is commonly sowed too thick; a half bushel of good seed on an acre is a great plenty on any land, and will produce a greater crop than if more seed is used.

GRASS.

All means should be used to promote the growth of grass for hay and pasture. The natural grasses of the fields are better than the cultivated, but the bulk is too small, and resort must be made of other kinds. Of these, Timothy and Red Clover are the best. If timothy is sown alone, it should be done early in August, four quarts to the acre; it will be better to mix flat turnip seed with it, harrow in, and roll. If sown on wheat, it should be harrowed in with it. There is no danger of the wheat being injured in the spring by this process. If the wheat is there, it starts sooner and out-grows the timothy; but if it is not there, the timothy will sometimes make a tolerable crop.

Clover seed should be sown on the wheat as early in March as the ground will bear to walk on, about four quarts to the acre. Clover should not be pastured the first season; but when the growing season is near over, the stubble field should be mowed, and the crop when cured, should be housed and fed out at the barn to the dry cattle through the winter. Sow one bushel of plaster early in the spring; and when two-thirds of the clover heads are turned brownish, it is in the best state to be cut. The second crop is worth but little for hay; it is better to let it stand till the seed is ripe, and gather it for seed.

If timothy is to be cut for hay, let it stand till the seed has got its growth, and the blades near the ground are dead; it will make more and better hay with less trouble, cut in that state than any other.

Top-dressing with good, short manure early in

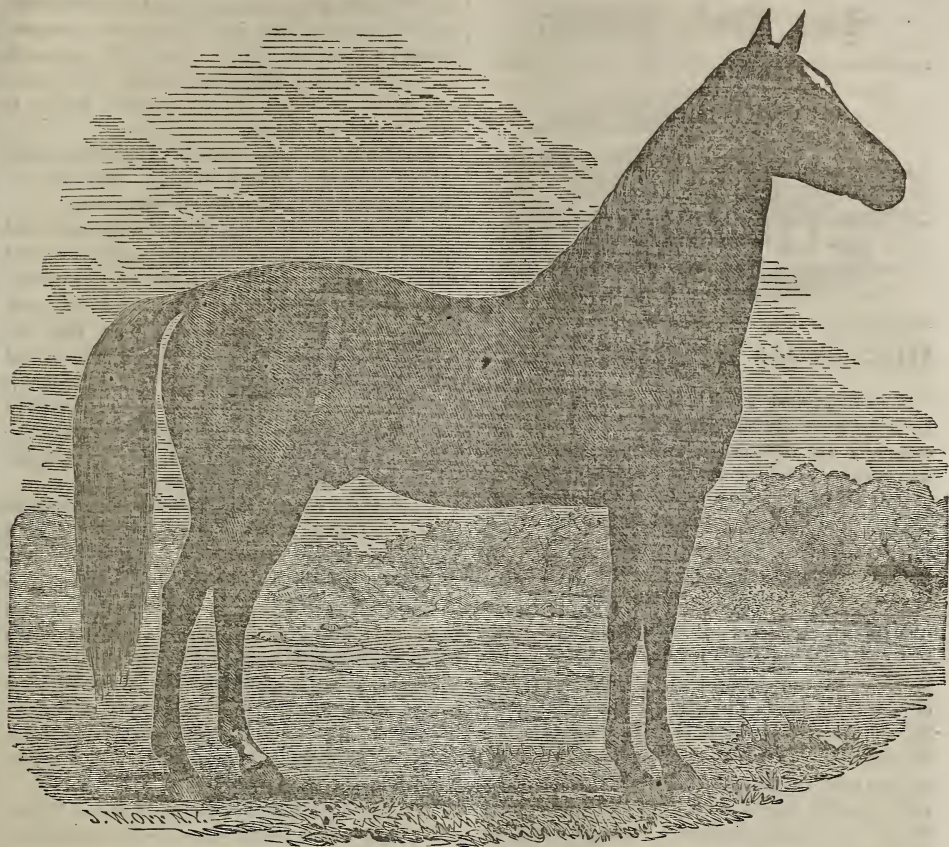
the spring, is the best plan to keep grass land in a productive state. Sometimes great benefit has been derived from spreading lime over it early in the spring; when this is done, the lime should be slaked and spread immediately, from twenty to forty bushels to the acre.

No man will ever make a good farmer who trusts for his knowledge to the opinions of others. His knowledge must be the result of his own experience and observation; and any plan or opinion, come from where it may, that will not bear this test, may very safely be doubted. Among these fallacious notions, is that which disapproves of selling hay off of a farm as being injurious to the land. I have had it, and saw others practice it, and in no instance to the injury of the land. If there is a stock of four horses and five cows kept the year round on eight acres, and as many dry cattle through the winter as is needful to work up the coarse fodder, and there is any good hay, more than is needed for the above stock, let it be sold, and buy lime with part of the money and pocket the rest. If the land is well set with grass, and a proper course of farming pursued, there will be a surplus of hay every year for market, and the land improving at the same time; but if not well in with grass, just the reverse is going on. It is a great deal better for the land to sell three loads of hay off it, than to buy one to bring on, and feed to the stock. If there is hay to spare to sell, we may take it for granted that the creatures get enough to eat; but if it runs out and must be bought, it is equally certain that they do not get enough, and are in a starving or unprofitable condition, and that the land is not set with grass as it should be.

Sowing Grass Seed.

A correspondent of the *Industrial and Commercial Gazette*, of Louisville, Ky., thus writes on the practice of sowing grass seed with grain:—

The common practice in Kentucky is to sow grass seeds with oats, wheat or rye. Of the three, oats is the worst, because it shades the grass more than either of the others. I have frequently heard it urged as argument in favor of sowing grass seeds with grain, that the grain shaded it from the hot sun, thereby *protecting* it. This is a great mistake. The grain smothers it, prevents the dews from reaching it, and causes it to be sickly, and puny. Grass seeds should never be sown with grain. If you have any doubt about this, when you sow your oats in the spring, sow one land without oats, and see if your clover or orchard grass does not do much better on this land than where the oats are sown. Sow your orchard grass as early as you can; in February if possible. If you will sow in February on corn land, it will not be necessary to plow your land. The freezing and thawing will put it in the ground. Do not plow your oats in; if you do, much of it will be put in so deep that it will not come up. Plow your ground first, then sow your oats and harrow them. If you will sow your clover with your oats, brush your seed in after harrowing the oats and do this before it rains.



BLACK HAWK.

BLACK HAWK was sired by Hill's famous Black Hawk, of Vermont, in 1850; he was sired by Sherman in 1833, and Sherman by Justin Morgan in 1808, and he foaled in 1793. Sherman was the most noted of the four best stallions left by Morgan, whilst Hill's Black Hawk was more noted than all before him, leaving a long list of the best trotters of their day. Black Hawk is the property of S. W. FICKLIN, Esq., of Belmont, near Charlottesville, Va. He is of fine size, weighing 1085 lbs., color black, with a glossy coat; his colts are chiefly bays, (Morgan's color,) some of them brown, and a few black, usually with the white marks of their sire. His oldest colts in Virginia are four years old, with fine action, good riding qualities, and give promise of trotting speed. When six years old, with a few weeks training, he trotted six mile-heats with Sherman Morgan (his half brother,) in 2.44, and has been kept since as a stock horse.

He was brought from Vermont in 1859, and exhibited at the Central and United States Society's

Fair that fall, and the Union Fair of the Virginia State and Central Agricultural Societies, held in 1860, at the winning exhibitions above referred to two second, and three first prizes, one awarded by a committee of five judges, as the best horse for all work on exhibition.

The *Richmond Farmer*, speaking of Black Hawk, says: "This cut of 'Black Hawk,' although a good engraving, as a *drawing*, does not do justice to the horse by any means. He is very far superior in appearance to his likeness, as here represented."

INSECTS.—It appears by the proceedings at a late meeting of an agricultural society in France, that certain learned cultivators there, have met with great success in the use of coal tar and phenic acid, in protecting plants and vegetables from insects. Three per cent. of the tar mixed with earth, and placed about grape vines, had caused abundant crops, when without it the fruit was certainly destroyed.

Live Stock Register.



SELECTION AND TREATMENT OF SHEEP.

SELECTING SHEEP FOR A FARM.—Where access to large and good city markets is rapid and cheap, and especially on high-priced and high-tilled farms, where sheep are kept but in limited numbers, as part of a system of convertible husbandry, improved mutton sheep may be the most profitable. When sheep can be kept in larger flocks or numbers, the Merino is by far the most profitable, both as a mutton sheep and for wool.

SOILS AND CLIMATE.—Mutton sheep, to develop their characteristic qualities successfully, require soils ranging from medium to first class, and consequently those yielding regular and good feed. Some mutton breeds, like the South Downs, thrive best on dry uplands, producing abundant and nutritious but not rank vegetation. Others, like the Lincolns and Leicester, prefer moist, rich, alluvial valleys, where the grasses are abundant rather than delicate. With the Merinos dryness of soil is indispensable. There may be swamps or other wet lands on their range to which they have free access, but they cannot be confined to these without injury to their health. They will thrive on scantier feed than any other of the improved mutton breeds, and may be made to travel farther to obtain it.

The mutton sheep are sufficiently hardy in temperate climates where they receive due winter protection. The Merinos are capable of enduring greater extremes of temperature with comparative impunity.

The improved mutton breeds which have found most favor in the United States are of the long wool—represented by the Cotswold; of the short and middle wools, by the South Downs and Hampshire Downs.

The Long-wooled sheep, under the most favorable circumstances for their development, perhaps excel others in earliness of maturity, and none make better returns for the amount of food consumed by them. But they require better shelter, keep, and care than any other variety. The ewes are not so

prolific nor so good nurses as those of the other mutton families; and their lambs, when first dropped, demand a good deal of attention. The mutton is only medium in quality, and, owing to its great amount of outside fat, is not generally sought to supply American tables.

The South Downs are the oldest established short-wooled improved mutton variety. They are too well known to require particular description.

The family of Hampshire Downs is the result of a cross between the South Downs and a short-wooled English variety of greater size and better constitution. Some writers conjecture that they have also a slight infusion of Cotswold blood. They are coarser in appearance than the South Downs, and their mutton sells half a cent less per pound in the market; but they possess nearly all the good qualities of the former and are hardier. They are favorites in many parts of England, but have not been introduced extensively into the United States.

The original importation of Merino sheep into the United States from Spain, included all the most prominent cabanas of that country. But, as a general thing, the different families, even when preserved pure from foreign admixtures, were crossed promiscuously with each other. An attempt has been made in Vermont, backed by the principal aid of the press, in books and newspapers, to establish the pedigree of certain sheep owned by certain individuals, and by dint of much puffing and blowing, a profitable trade has grown up in sheep of a certain reputed strain of blood.

The only family of Merino sheep in the Union, which can boast a pure pedigree back to Spain, are of that class known as Silesian, and principally owned in the North by Wm. Chamberlain, Esq. of Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York.

All the chaff about pure Infántados and Paulars, which is blown about so much of late, is the mere *blowing* of men who are manufacturing sheep for the present prevailing fashion.

There is no doubt but that Vermont sheep breeders have improved the common Merino sheep, whose introduction among them they owe very much to the late Consul Jarvis, but the improvement in real value has been too much overestimated, as time and a better demand for high breed wool will show. A much better improvement would have been made by crossing pure Merinos, like Mr. Chamberlain's, upon the common Merinos, so far as fineness of wool, size and maturity of carcass is concerned. We should now have a sheep combining the requisites of a profitable American sheep, superior carcass for the shambles, early maturity and a superior fleece in fineness, evenness and heft—a staple so highly prized by the manufacturers of the highest priced cloths. It is to be hoped that the mania for gummy, greasy

sheep with their 40 pound fleeces will be confined to the other side of the mountains.

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

TURNING OUT TO GRASS.—Sheep confined to dry feed in the winter should be put upon grass in the spring gradually—i. e. but for an hour or two a day at first—to prevent scouring or diarrhoea.

TAGGING.—To save wool and add to the health and comfort of sheep, they should be tagged before they are turned out to grass in the spring. This is performed by cutting away the wool around the vent and from the inside of the thighs. Sheep, and especially ewes which have not lambed, should be handled carefully, and laid on their sides while the operation is performed.

BURS.—All dry burs which attach to wool should be exterminated from the pastures before sheep are turned on them in the spring.

LAMBING.—Lambs should be allowed to come as early as the weather will permit with reasonable safety, for it is better to lose two in the spring than one the next winter. Probably in this region March will be none too early. Indeed it is better to have the ewe drop her lamb before she is turned out from the yards to grass in the spring, be it early or late. Ewes should have sheltered places to lamb in, which can be closed up and made warm in cold nights. Mechanical assistance ought not to be given in case of difficult parturition until a considerable period has elapsed, and until the ewe begins to exhibit signs of failing strength. It should then be rendered with great caution and gentleness; and if the ewe continues her throes, the lamb should be pulled only during the throes.

MANAGEMENT OF NEW-BORN LAMBS.—If a lamb can help itself, never interfere with it. If it is weak hold it on its feet and let it suck. Rubbing it on the rump, loins, &c., with a finger is mistaken by it for the licking of its dam, and greatly encourages its efforts. For those cases where the dam has no immediate supply of milk the sucking bottle should be in readiness, with an artificial India-rubber nipple on it; this article is now made and sold expressly for the purpose. The milk of a new milk cow is alone suitable, and it should be given at its natural temperature. If the lamb is found soon after it is dropped, let it suck as much as it will, and four or five times again during the day and evening. If the lamb has been dropped some hours and is very hungry, it is not safe to allow it to fill itself at first.

CHILLED LAMBS.—If a lamb is found chilled by the cold—unable to move or to swallow, it should at once be put in a bath of water about as hot as can be comfortably borne by the hand, or placed in a warm oven, or in the absence of the preceding, held over a pan of coals and turned and kneaded

by the hands until it revives sufficiently to swallow. Then give it a feed of milk containing from half to a teaspoonful of gin or other spirits, according to the size of the lamb and the apparent necessity. If a lamb is becoming chilled, but is still able to swallow, the above stated dose will promptly restore it.

CUTTING TEETH.—If the lamb appears to suck with difficulty or reluctance, its mouth should be examined, to see whether the front teeth are through the gums. If not, and the gums are inflamed and tender, they should be opened over the teeth with a sharp knife.

SWELLED NECK.—When lambs are born with the glands of the neck enlarged, a strip of woollen cloth should be bound round the neck and wet a few times a day with a strong solution of camphor. If this is not found effective, wet the cloth with tincture of iodine.

DISOWNING LAMBS, ETC.—A ewe which disowns her lamb, or one which is required to adopt a foster lamb, should be confined alone with it in a dark place, and, if possible, out of hearing of other sheep, and she should be held several times a day for it to suck. Frightening a ewe when with her lamb, by showing her a strange dog, or a child wearing a bright colored mantle, sometimes arouses her dormant maternal instincts. If a ewe's dead lamb is skinned, and the skin tied on a living lamb, she will generally readily adopt it. If she hesitates, rubbing gin on her nose and sprinkling it on the lamb will facilitate the process.

DOCKING AND CASTRATION.—These processes should be performed when the lamb is not more than two or three week old, and before warm weather comes; and it is an excellent plan to smear the wounds with a compound of tar, butter, and turpentine. The tail should be cut off so that no part of the bone is left uncovered. Castration is an operation sufficiently familiar to most farmers.

SUMMER MANAGEMENT.

TIME AND MODE OF WASHING.—It is generally held by those who have tried it that early shearing is preferable for sheep, if they can be subsequently housed in case of severe storms or unusually cold nights. As early washing is improper in cold climates, it is urged that sheep should be shorn unwashed. This is a question on which the wool-grower should be allowed to exercise his own judgment; nor should any buyer attempt to compel washing, or to take advantage of its omission by insisting on a particular and fixed rate of shrinkage on unwashed wools. The shrinkage on every lot should be proportioned to its actual condition, as deduction is made on wheat, other products, or foreign wools which contain impurities. The mode of washing sheep does not require to be here described.

CUTTING HOOFs.—Merino sheep generally require to have their feet trimmed at least once a year.—Some do this at washing, when the feet are clean and soaked soft; others immediately after shearing.

SHEARING.—Shearing should take place when the oily-feeling matter, termed yolk, has so far reappeared in the wool as to give it its natural brilliant appearance and silky feeling. The mode of shearing cannot be described here in detail. The wool should be cut off evenly and smoothly, reasonably close, but not leaving the skin naked and red, which renders the sheep very liable to receive injury from the cold. "Stubble shearing" and "trimming," *i. e.*, leaving the wool long, so as to give the next fleece the appearance of extraordinary length, or leaving it long in places, in order to affect the apparent shape of the animal, are both frauds.

DOING UP WOOL.—The fleece should be as little broken as possible in shearing. It should be gathered up carefully, placed on a smooth table, with the inside ends down, put into the exact shape in which it came from the sheep, and pressed close together. If there are dung-balls, they should be removed. Fold in each side one-quarter, next the neck and breech one-quarter, and the fleece will then be in an oblong square form, some twenty inches wide, and twenty-five or thirty inches long. Then fold it once more lengthwise, and it is ready to be rolled up and tied, or placed in the press. The improved wool-press, worked by a lever, or by a crank, &c., does the work far more expeditiously, far better, and with much less labor than doing it up by hand. Three bands of moderate sized twine (hemp or flax) once round are enough for the fleece. It is fraudulent to put the unwashed wool of sheep that have died with disease, or of those which have been killed, or unwashed tags, into washed fleeces. It is also fraudulent to sell burred wool so done up as to conceal the burs, without giving notice to the buyer. The burred wool should be put by itself, so that the buyer can open and examine it.

STORING WOOL.—Wool should be stored in a clean, dry room, tight enough to keep out dust, vermin, and insects. If sacked and sent off to market, it is put up in bales nine feet long, formed of two breadths of burlaps thirty-five or forty inches wide.

STORMS AFTER SHEARING.—Cold storms sometimes come after the proper time of shearing, and prove highly injurious, or even directly destructive to the lives of sheep, unless they are put into barns or under sheds. A dense forest, especially on the lee side of a hill, is vastly better than no shelter under the circumstances.

TICKS.—A fortnight after sheep are sheared the lambs should be dipped in a decoction of tobacco

strong enough to kill ticks and their eggs in the wool. This is best performed in a box or kettle, with a grated shelf on one side, to conduct back the fluid as the lamb is laid on it and its wool squeezed, or two tubs may be used, dipping the lamb in one, and standing it up and squeezing its wool in the other. In tobacco-growing regions the refuse stems may be used for this purpose; elsewhere the farmer should grow a few tobacco plants in his garden.—The dipping of the lambs annually will keep ticks out of a flock. Left in it, they are highly destructive to condition, health, and even life.

ATTENTION TO HORNS, ETC.—It is necessary at shearing to cut off the wool clean between the horns, and from the head of rams. Otherwise, the least fracture of the skin on the head would lead to the parts becoming fly-blown, and to the generation of maggots. For the same reason horns which press on the head should be sawed off, or sections taken from them, which will prevent such pressure. And as rams do not recognize each other immediately after shearing, and are prone to fight, it is a good practice at shearing to smear them at the base of and behind the horns with tar and turpentine, or fish-oil.

MAGGOTS.—When maggots are produced in any wound or sore on sheep they can be killed by the application of turpentine, and tar should then be smeared over the part. If the ulcer is old and ill-conditioned, a solution of corrosive sublimate (two ounces dissolved in a quart of alcohol) will even more effectually destroy maggots and repel flies, and at the same time act as a good stimulant and caustic.

SALT.—Sheep should have access to salt, placed under cover, all the time, or they should be regularly fed as much as they will eat once a week.

WATER AND SHADE.—Water is not absolutely indispensable in the summer pastures of sheep, but they thrive better with it, especially ewes and their unweaned lambs. The same is true of shade.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE PRINCESS TRIBE.—This favorite family of Shorthorns can be traced farther back, probably, than any other. Its admirers claim a clean descent from 1739 on Stephenson's farm at Ketton, where Charles Colling's great sale took place in 1810, though they say that the ancestors of the Dutchesses browsed in Stanwick Park two hundred years ago, and that none of the tribe have ever been out of the Northumberland family till Colling was favored with them in 1784. What is called the Studley bull (626,) the "Abraham of Shorthorns," was the founder of the "Princess" tribe, sometimes called also the "Gwynne" tribe. Though the brothers C. and Robert Colling are generally alluded to as the first improvers of this magnificent breed, it is probable that the wonderful capability of development occurred to many a Durham farmer as soon as it did to them.—*Mass. Poughman.*

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO RELIEVE CATTLE WHEN CHOKED.—Take half a pint of soft soap, one quart of sweet milk, mix them together, and then let the strongest man, who is at hand, place his hip firmly against the creature's shoulder; then put both hands over the head, between the horns. Now take hold of both sides of the upper lip, with a good grip, and raise the nose to any desired point; then with a bottle or horn pour half the mixture down the animal's throat, a little at a time, then drive the animal around, and if not relieved in a few minutes, give the remainder. I have never known this remedy to fail, and it is excellent for the bloat. How much easier, safer, and more humane it is to use a remedy like the above, than to run a stick down the throat, and kill the animal, as is often the case.—*Wm. Munson, in Rural American.*

TO CURE WEAK EYES IN HORSES.—A short time since I purchased a valuable mare, 5 years old for saddle purposes, and found, unfortunately for me, that her left eye was very weak, and good judges pronounced that she would lose it. There is a Canadian Frenchman residing in my family, by the name of Wilson, who affirmed that he could cure her. I directed him to try his skill, and he immediately made up a wash of alum and water, which he reduced to about blood heat, and would, with a quill, blow the liquid into the eye. After trying the above preparation three times, he took a piece of alum, as large as the end of one's finger, and burning it in the fire, he reduced it to powder, and blew it stoutly, by the same process, into her eye. So far as we can judge, she can now see perfectly, and the eye is apparently sound and well. It is a valuable remedy.—*Isaac P. Shelby, in Country Gentleman.*

REMEDY FOR SCRATCHES.—In answer to the inquiry for a remedy for scratches, I will give one which I used for thirty-five years with complete success, having never failed in one instance. Take white pine pith, rosin, beeswax and honey, one ounce each, fresh lard, one-half pound, melt well together over a slow fire, then add one-half an ounce of sulphate of copper, stir till it is quite thick, so that the parts may not settle and separate. This makes an excellent application for harness galls, cuts and sores of all kinds, on horses and cattle.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

REMEDY FOR FOOT-ROT.—A gentleman from Vermont, who has recently been selling sheep in this vicinity, gives the following recipe as an infallible cure for foot rot in sheep. As it was given gratis I send it for the benefit of your sheepish readers:—One quart cider vinegar; eight ounces nitric acid; one and one-half ounces white vitriol. Mix and apply. Pare the foot thoroughly before applying the mixture.—*John J. Brown, in Rural New Yorker.*

BLOODY MILK.—A farmer writing to the *Rural American* says: I had one of the worst cases in my dairy that I ever saw. Knowing of no remedy, I experimented. I gave the cow one ounce of saltpetre and a handful of common salt in a bran mess, and washed the udder thoroughly in strong soap suds as hot as I could apply with my hands. A perfect cure was immediately affected."

Somebody offers a postage stamp for the apprehension of the fellow who sent in the following:—

"When I remember all
The girls I've met together,
I feel like a rooster in the fall
Exposed to every weather;
I feel like one who treads alone
Some barnyard all deserted,
Whose oats are fled
Whose hens are dead,
And off to market started."

ROGER'S HARPOON HORSE HAY FORK.

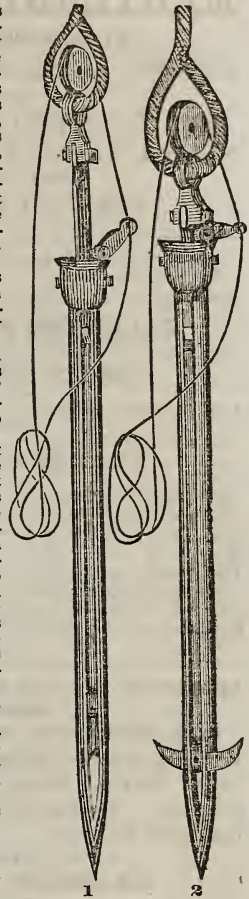
The accompanying cuts represent something entirely new in the Horse Hay Fork line. It is a strange fish, and is said to be capable of lifting a great mass of hay. The Fork catches the hay at its lower end, and in pulling up, pulls from the bottom of its load, and before its load is separated from the surrounding hay at the surface, it binds and packs on the fork, and in that it discharges free, clear and easy, & in a solid body.

A horse hay fork pays well on a farm, inasmuch as it makes the most laborious work of haying now the easiest and lightest.

To designate it from all other horse hay forks, it is known as the "Harpoon" Horse Hay Fork, on account of its resemblance to that instrument.

Figure 1 shows the Fork ready for putting into the hay. When in a sufficient depth, the inside rod is pushed downward, and the hooks or barbs are pushed out into the hay, as seen in figure 2. In this position the Fork is ready to elevate with load. When ready to discharge, pull the small cord which raises the small lever or handle and the hooks or barbs are instantly drawn within, as shown in figure 1, and hay drops off clear, clean and in a solid body.

This Fork is made entirely of iron and steel—are small, light and strong—take up less room than an ordinary hand pitch Fork, and there are no long lines to catch or interfere with its working over or around any timber. Those who have used this Fork speak of it in the highest terms.



DIFFERENCE IN FEEDING HORSES.—We have reference now to the capacity of the horse to digest and dispose of the nutritive properties of his food for the benefit of the system. Some horses—those of a tough, hardy habit, sound, healthy viscera—will do this. Others dispose of but part of their food—the rest passes off with the excrements. These are weak, or loosely-built horses—"rawboned," as they are called—and they will consume a large amount of food, with but little benefit to the animal. In such case, horses lacking the digestive and assimilative energy, should have their feed selected, culled—such as, upon trial, is found most beneficial. Appetite is no criterion. Such horses, in general, are as greedy as any. There is, in their case, often a morbid appetite, which may, and may not, be corrected. Give such food as, upon trial, is found to be best for them—and continue that. What this is, can only be determined by trial.—*Colman's Rural World.*

THE MARYLAND FARMER

AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH,

BY

S. S. MILLS & CO.

No. 24 South Calvert Street.

CORNER OF MERCER,

BALTIMORE.

S. SANDS MILLS, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
E. WHITMAN, }

BALTIMORE, APRIL 1, 1866.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$1.50 per annum, in advance—6 copies for \$7.50—10 copies \$12.50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 1 square of 10 lines, or less,.....\$1 for each insertion.
1 page for 12 months.....\$100 00
1 " 6 " 60 00
1/2 " 12 " 60 00
1/2 " 6 " 35 00
1 page Single insertion..... 15 00
and \$10 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.
Cards of 10 lines, yearly, \$10—half yearly, \$6.

Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.

Agent for the "Maryland Farmer" in the Southern States.

Mr. JAMES BRUSTER, of Baltimore, now making a tour of the Southern States, is the authorized agent for the "Maryland Farmer" for receiving subscriptions, &c. We commend him to our friends throughout the South.

OUR COMPANY OF "FIFTY."

We have in this number a "new recruit" for the company of "fifty," the formation of which was suggested in the March number of the FARMER by our Bonnie Bluff correspondent "*Arundel*." The latter has blown his "horn" to some purpose.—First, old "*Rusticus*" came in with his "tramp, tramp," or rather his "run"—and now "*Grapevine*" has given us his first and pleasant greeting with his classic artillery—with a dainty sup of "ambrosia" from Riverside of Kent, and a "full" note from "thoroughbred" of sturdy old Oakland, of Howard. Let them come on. Our bark is in fine trim, and with such a goodly company she will ride surely and swiftly on to prosperity and usefulness.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR.

On the 2d day of this month the grand Southern Relief Fair—as noble a work of charity as ever graced the benevolence of our people—will open at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore. We take a just pride in the extraordinary efforts which are making to render this Fair memorable in the annals of our State and city. The number and variety of contributions will be immense and the value of many of them unusually great. There have been few occasions on which so much unanimity of action has prevailed or so much enthusiasm and liberality displayed. From all parts of the State and even from noble-hearted individuals to the north and west of us, donations are pouring in accompanied by words of good cheer. The personal sacrifices that some ladies are making, are not the least remarkable of the incidents connected with this glorious work of charity. One lady, who suffered heavily by the war, sends a gold portmonaie, set in diamonds and still further enriched and ornamented by a delicate Geneva watch. Another parts with her jewels; a third furnishes a cherished relic; a fourth labors with her needle—and all vie with each other as to which shall do the most to make the Fair a success. Taken in such a spirit it promises to afford substantial aid to many destitute families of the South, and it will really be as attractive as an exhibition as it is meritorious in its purposes. We trust that all our friends will visit it, will give what they can and make purchases there to the extent of their ability.

Answers to Correspondents.

V—, names of plants. No. 1, *Hepatica triloba* or *Liverwort*, one of the earliest spring flowers.—No. 2, *Trailing Arbutus*, *Epigaea repens*, one of the sweetest and best of our early flowering plants.

We have received a number of communications with written descriptions, which are vague, so much so that it is impossible to recognize them, local names the same, as every neighborhood has a different name. Plants sent us for name should be dried between sheets of newspapers, with a weight heavy enough to press smooth but not to crush them; if possible, should be sent in flower and with seed pods. They should be numbered, and duplicate numbers kept, which will enable the sender to recognize them afterwards.

THE RINDERPEST IN ENGLAND.—The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, writes to the Department of State, under date of March 6, 1866, that the steady increase of mortality among the cattle is creating a serious alarm. It has now extended to the sheep, which is a proof of its contagious character.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

J. KNOX, of Pittsburgh, Pa., offers a large and superior assortment of Small Fruits, consisting of Strawberries, of every variety, including the "Jucunda, our No. 700"—Grape Vines, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c.—Address as above, enclosing 10 cents for a catalogue.

ROBERT HALLIDAY & SON, of Baltimore, offer a large stock of Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Vines, Plants, &c.—Floral Novelties—Plants, for the Garden—100,000 Bedding Plants. Send for their catalogues.

CANTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Baltimore, Md., are now in operation, manufacturing Agricultural Implements for the farmer and the trade. Messrs. *Montgomery, Slade & Co.* are now driving the "machine," which will enable Baltimore to more promptly supply the great demand on her by the Southern trade. See their advertisement.

LINTON & LAMOTT, of Baltimore, Md. and Winchester, Va., offer to farmers and dealers the Pitts Buffalo Thresher—Hubbard's Reaper and Mower, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

COOK STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, &c.—Bibb & Co., 39 Light street, Baltimore, offer to the public one of the largest stocks of Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Agricultural Boilers, etc., in this city, which they offer to the trade and others on the most reasonable terms. See advertisement.

MCCORMICK'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.—This popular machine is now offered to the public for the coming season, by Spear Brothers, Sole Agents, at 41 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

SHORT HORNS, SOUTHDOWN AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP FOR SALE, by A. B. Conger, Haverstraw, New York.

WHITCOMB'S HORSE RAKE.—This Metallic Spring-tooth Horse Rake is offered by E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore.

RAKE RODS.—For Teeth of the Wheel Horse Rake, apply to Elbert White, Stamford, Connecticut.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.—The latest and best of Dr. Randall's works on Sheep Husbandry—the standard authority on this subject—to be had by applying at this office. Price \$3.

CRANBERRY VINES.—C. R. Cullen, at Richmond, Va., offers a large stock of Bell Shaped Cranberry Vines for sale.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Messrs. Bondurant & Todd, Louisville, Kentucky, offer for sale 100 bushels of this seed direct from Texas.

BLOODED STOCK.—Thomas Hughlett, of Trappe, Talbot Co., Md., offers for sale his entire stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

SEYMOUR'S PLASTER SOWER.—F. & C. H. Seymour, East Bloomfield, New York, offer their celebrated Plaster Sower to the farmers of Maryland and the South. It will sow Guano, Bone Dust, Plaster, Ashes, Lime, and fine Fertilizers, any quantity to the acre desired. It is now in use by several of our Maryland farmers. See advertisement.

E. WHITMAN & SON'S, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, offer every description of Agricultural Implements and Machinery adapted to Spring and Summer work. See their advertisement.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chests, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or, Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

RECEIVED.

From J. M. Shaffer, Esq., Secretary Iowa State Agricultural Society, his report to the Board of Directors for 1865. It gives a very interesting review of the condition of agriculture throughout the State of Iowa, and gives a complete record of the progress of agriculture during that year.—From the same gentleman we received the First Annual Report of the Superintendent and Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural College—a review to the General Assembly of Iowa.

From B. K. Bliss, Springfield, Mass., his Spring Catalogue and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden, containing a descriptive list of nearly 2000 varieties of flower and vegetable seeds, with explicit directions for their culture, &c., &c. It is very elaborately gotten up and numerously embellished with engravings, the whole comprising 110 pages—price 25 cents.

From Rev. J. H. Brakely, President, catalogue of officers and students of the Bordentown Female College of Bordentown, N. J. The report indicates the College in a highly prosperous condition.

From H. Wilbur, of Kalamazoo, Mich., his seed catalogue of hardy ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

From John C. Teas, Raysville, Hardy county, Indiana, his catalogue of Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, &c.

From W. H. Boner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Musical Almanac for 1866, for the use of Seminaries, Professors, &c.

From Prof. B. M. Nyce, a description of his Patent Fruit Preserving House. This patent is strongly recommended by some of the most eminent scientific gentlemen of our country, but we have not had an opportunity to examine into its merits, but would refer those particularly interested to Prof. Nyce, Cleveland, Ohio.

COTSWOLD SHEEP AND DEVON CATTLE.—We would refer to the advertisement offering some 20 to 30 Cotswold sheep, of the flock of the late Wm. Jessop, of Baltimore county, also two bulls and three cows of pure Devon cattle, from Patterson's celebrated herd. These animals are represented by judges as very superior.

THE PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGIST.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable monthly—the only paper of its kind published in the world. It is published by the Entomological Society of Philadelphia for the dissemination of valuable information among Farmers and Horticulturists regarding noxious insects. Send 50 cents for one year's subscription, to 518 S. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN HERD-BOOK OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—The above works, by Lewis F. Allen, are open for inspection by all who may have occasion to consult them, at our Rooms, 24 S. Calvert street. We give this notice on account of a number of applications having been made as to where they could be found. We have five volumes.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD—A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep.—By Henry S. Randall, LL. D., author of Sheep Husbandry in the South, &c. With illustrations. Rochester, N. York: D. D. T. Moore.

We have received a copy of the above work, and shall notice more at length in a subsequent number. In the meantime it ought to be in the hands of every sheep farmer. See advertisement.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER.—We have received the March number of this old agricultural magazine, published at Montgomery, Alabama, at \$3 per annum. We welcome it heartily and wish it a prosperous career, after so long a suspension.

"MY MARYLAND"—ITS RESOURCES, &c.

It may seem strange to old friends—friends of more than half a century—that at this late day I should leave my early home and its associations, and seek a new one among strangers. It does seem so to me, now that I begin to realize that I am no longer a New Yorker—that I am to live among strangers, and literally upon or in a strange land. And yet, after having become familiar with the varied soils and climates of my old State, I do not feel so very much in a strange land, upon a farm that compares favorably with many of the best I have left behind me. Taking climate, markets, and capacity of soil to support a dense population, Maryland compares favorably with any State of the same area in the Union. With unbounded mineral resources, in coal, iron, copper, and other and valuable ores, a motive power practically exhaustless, a climate which is a happy medium between the rigors of the North and the enervating heat of the South—it will become the great manufacturing center of the Union. To the farmer it affords great inducements because of its unrivalled markets and marketing facilities.

It was this consideration, as well as a declining health, which made a change to a more congenial winter climate desirable for myself and family, that I "pulled up stakes" in one of the fairest regions of the North—Western New York—and cast my lot among a new people, who have thus far welcomed me with their old-time provincial cordiality. The war has left no bitterness of feeling here towards Northern men who come here to settle. They will be as kindly received as though the war had never existed.

Of the density of population, and the immense demand and consequent profits of the products of the farm, the garden, the vineyard, and orchard, some idea may be formed from the fact that between the Potomac river on one side, and the Harlem on the other—a distance of less than 250 miles, traversed by railroads, a constant river and ocean navigation from nearly all points along the route—there is a population of nearly four millions of people. The cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and numerous dependencies, all lay on this route. And when it is considered that in no portion of the Union of the same area will population so steadily and rapidly increase, it may not be a wonder that one who has learned to consider the value of land in its market advantages should naturally seek for a home in such a region. Eden, probably, was never located at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, but some of its "out-lots" may have been.

I have been here too short a time to judge of the

climate for the seasons. That the winter is some three months shorter than on the other side of the mountains, I can see; that while it does last it is less rigorous, I have felt. I am quite prepared to find spring uncomfortable, and a long, warm season—hotter than elsewhere, I doubt—but the summer longer, and thus perhaps more enervating. I presume we shall have dry months, and the farmer will experience much of the discomforts and annoyances which the farmer meets everywhere; but still I hope to escape the cold, searching winds of autumn, winter and spring, which makes age instinctively turn to a more genial, if in the end not a more pleasant climate.

The town is gay to day with flags, but they are the Star Spangled Flag of a common country—not New York, not Maryland. It's the flag under which WASHINGTON and his fellow patriots fought. It is the flag which symbolizes a mighty Nation—a great union of States. May it proudly float over and protect in all their rights a united people.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1866.

T. C. P.

USE OF WIRE IN FARM FENCING.

A correspondent in Charles Co., Md., in remitting his subscription for the current year, speaks as follows as to the use of wire for tying stakes together at the top instead of boring and pinning:—

"Whilst my pen is in hand, I wish to call your attention to a matter, apparently small it itself, but really of considerable moment to the farmer, now when labor is scarce. It is to facilitate the operation of Farm Fencing. I have been occasionally using wire—of the size of Telegraph wire—for the purpose of tying the stakes together at the top, instead of boring and pinning, and I find it very convenient. I cut the wire off in lengths of *three feet* exactly, and bring the ends together, and twist them together as is done in putting up telegraphs. I prepare them thus on bad days. Now, it has occurred to me that if some of your agricultural mechanics would thus prepare them—they could do it for very little advance on the price of the wire, as they have facilities of doing it expeditiously—I think they would be very saleable, and I know they would be very convenient. One lb. of wire makes six fence collars."

Mother, Watch the Little Feet.

Mother, watch the little feet,
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall;
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it cost;
Little feet will go astray—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand,
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay;
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

THE LATAKIA TOBACCO PLANT.

PASCHALL MORRIS, Esq.:—*Dear Sir.*—You stated last fall in your *Rural Advertiser*, that I had successfully cultivated the celebrated Latakia tobacco. I have now great pleasure in sending you the following statement.

The tobacco known as "Latakia" (or Latakeyeh) is not peculiar to the city of that name, on the coast of Syria, but is cultivated throughout the entire Mount Lebanon region. I have seen it from Acre on the south, to the mouth of the Orontes, near Antioch, on the north. Although it is considered, everywhere in the Orient, as the finest smoking tobacco, (bringing a much higher price than the Turkish or Rumelian.) its greatest consumption is in Egypt, where its singularly soft and aromatic quality causes it to be in such demand that nearly the whole product of Mount Lebanon was there consumed. The flavor is so different from the ordinary varieties of tobacco, that I was satisfied, on first making acquaintance with it in Egypt, that it must be a distinct species. I afterwards saw it in all stages of growth on Mount Lebanon, and my conjecture was immediately confirmed.

The plant is low and stout, rarely exceeding three or four feet in height, with a very thick, ridged, vicious stem; leaves broadly ovate, rounded at the end, of a dark green color and velvety texture; flowers very short and of a pale, yellowish-green color, in dense clusters, with large spherical seed-pods, which (I have noticed) always bend the stalks with their weight, and sometimes droop so as to touch the earth. The plants exhale a peculiar gummy odor while growing.

My seed was obtained from Egypt, whither it had been brought direct from Mount Lebanon. It was first sowed in a hot bed, about the middle of March, and the plants transferred to the garden the first week in May. They grew very luxuriantly, began to blossom by the end of June, and the first seed-pods ripened a month later. I have no doubt that it would be equally well, or perhaps better, not to plant them until the middle or end of April. Their growth was much more rapid and vigorous than that of the American tobacco-plants beside them, the seeds of which had been sowed at the same time. The climate and soil (which was only moderately rich,) seemed to suit them perfectly, and I have no doubt but the Latakia plant may easily be acclimated anywhere in the United States, south of Lat. 42°. My own farm is in 39° 50'.

The large lower leaves were pulled at the time the seed-pods were perfectly formed, dried in the shade and then pressed in small packages, as is done in the East. These leaves are still rather too green for use, but they have the same delicious odor

(somewhat resembling that of dried roses,) which is peculiar to the tobacco of Mount Lebanon. It is used almost exclusively for smoking in pipes, but I have also seen in Malta cigars manufactured from it. The genuine Latakia is almost unknown in this country. That which is sold under the name is Turkish, or Rumelian tobacco, grown in European Turkey. Small packages of Latakia are sometimes brought to New York, and there retailed at high figures.

I send you all the seed I have saved, which was carefully collected from perfectly ripened capsules.

Very truly yours,

BAYARD TAYLOR.

"INTRODUCED GRASSES."

An erroneous opinion has long prevailed with American botanists and others, to the effect that it is impracticable to cultivate successfully European grasses south of 38° north latitude in the United States. Justice to our agricultural advantages and the payment of our large national debt, alike demand the general correction of this climatic mistake.

In an extended essay, characterized by equal research and value, on "The Geography of Plants," published in the Report for 1863, by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Lippincott says:—"The grasses furnish evidence of aridity which cannot be readily overlooked, and fail to cover the earth with perennial verdure, as in the moister climate of England and Western Europe. South of the parallel of 38° north latitude, the introduced grasses cannot be cultivated."

What is said of the comparative aridity of the climate of the United States by Mr. L., Mr. Blodget in his *Climatology*, and others, is true; nevertheless, the Southern climate is not so dry as to prevent the cultivation of European grasses, although European grasses fail probably more from excess of moisture in the air than a deficiency. Where the climate of the South is damp enough for hanging moss to grow on forest trees, and Sea Island cotton on plantations, the atmosphere is too humid for even American grasses to be a safe crop, but not too moist for the "introduced grasses."

The Southern States contain over six hundred million acres of land; and few men will see clearer than Mr. Lippincott the importance of devoting a part of this vast area to grass culture, and the raising of neat cattle, horses, mules, sheep and wool, if the business can be made profitable. Tennesseelies wholly south of 33° north latitude; yet, with a white population of 826,782, in 1860 it returned 41,532 bushels of grass seeds; while Ohio, with a population of 2,339,511 returned 53,475 bushels. The seeds grown are the same in both States, and the figures show more than

two bushels to one in favor of Tennessee. A part of Virginia lies south of 38°, and its white population is about a third that of Pennsylvania. The last named State reports 57,240 bushels of grass seeds—the former 53,063 bushels. There are several species of European grasses cultivated in Virginia south of 38° which I have never seen in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, although I have looked for them in those States during the past summer. Mr Richard Peters of Georgia, has a farm of some 2,000 acres devoted to the raising of stock, and grasses from imported seed. Mr. C. W. Howard has some 1,200 acres used in the same way. The writer had, when the war drove him out of Georgia, some forty different species of European grasses under trial on a farm of 600 acres. About half were likely to prove exceedingly valuable to recuperate the fourteen million acres of old fields in that cotton State.

In fifteen years the United States will have a population of fifty millions, and many more will see the wisdom of cultivating perennial grasses, perennial fruits, perennial forest trees, perennial flocks and herds, south of 38° north latitude, by a perennial nation of farmers.—D. LEE, in *Country Gentleman*.

HOING CORN AND POTATOES.

The process of hoeing corn, potatoes and the like, would seem to be very simple, and so, in fact, it is, yet many persons engaged in the business expend a great deal of time and labor unnecessarily in doing it. Some farmers and farm laborers in hoeing or dressing a hill of corn or potatoes, work all around it, performing a complete circuit, during the operation. The result is the consumption of time unnecessarily, while the work is anything but neatly done. When corn and potatoes have been properly gone through with the plow or cultivator, the work of hoeing or hilling may be well and expeditiously done by four movements of the hoe to a hill — leaving the ground much more evenly and neatly distributed about the hills than by the process of going about them as many are in the habit of doing. In preparing one side of the hill the left hand will be the lower one on the handle of the implement — two scrapes of the hoe being commonly sufficient. Changing the hoe to the other side, the right hand becomes the lower one on the handle, when the same number of scrapes of the hoe are given and the hilling is completed. In this way, the laborer passes along by the side of the row easily and expeditiously, avoiding the circumnavigation, so to speak, of each hill, as some are in the habit of doing in the hoeing process. Of course, if there are weeds or surplus shoots of corn in the hill, they will be removed by the hand before the hoe is used, otherwise there is nothing to hinder the process of cultivation, with the hoe, from being much more expeditiously performed than is customary with many farm laborers.—*Rural New Yorker*.

THE MOONLESS MONTH.

February has closed and we have witnessed an anomaly in the natural history of the world. A month came and rolled away without the waxing and waning of a full moon. We have witnessed what we shall never witness again, therefore the event is worthy of a passing remark. The February of 1866, in all future time, will be remembered as the moonless month, for at half past three o'clock on the evening of January 30th a full moon disappeared from the sky, and another was not greeted by earthly vision until seven o'clock on the morning of March the 1st. The synodic, or entire period reaching over the changes of the moon, is twenty-nine days, eleven hours and forty-four minutes, though the revolutions of the moon are made in twenty-seven days seven hours and 44 minutes. As the synodic period commenced at thirty minutes past three o'clock on the evening of January 30th, and did not close until seven o'clock, A. M., the 1st of March, the "short month" became an anomaly, in embracing less than this period. This is a rare occurrence, and in relation to it an exchange says "it has not occurred before in your lifetime nor ours—not since the time of Washington; not since the discovery of America by Columbus; no, nor since the Christian era, not since the Fall of Adam, not since the creation of the world, unless that be placed back myriads of years. And it will not occur again, according to the computation of astronomers, for two millions and a half of years—or probably NEVER—for before that cycle of years shall be completed it is our Christian faith that time will be ended, and the solar system will be destroyed." March is here, and a full moon, in radiant beauty, is riding proudly in the sky. The month commenced with the end of a synodic period, and it will close with the commencement of another.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

This little lyric brings to mind vividly a fine thought—youthful love in old age; it does it by a successful hit of contrast:

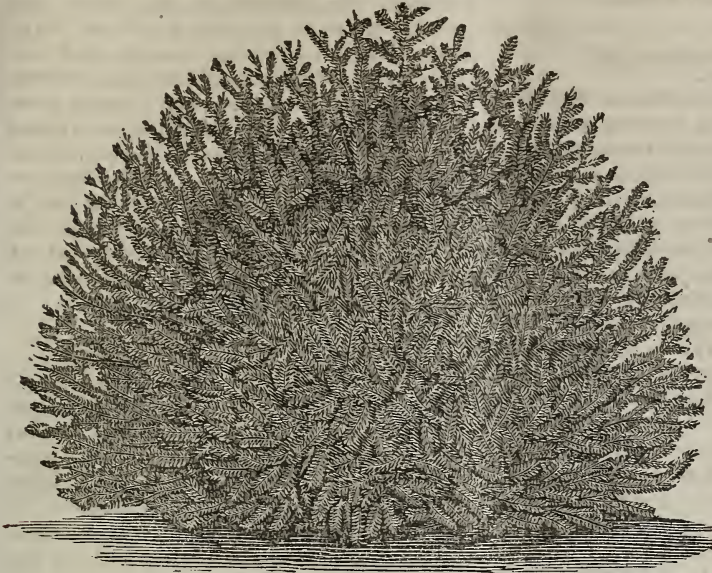
"WILD OATS."

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen,
Then fly for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away,
Young blood must have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown,
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down,
Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among,
God grant you find a face there
You loved when you was young.

No man is nobler born than another, unless he is born with better abilities, and a more amiable disposition.—*Seneca*.

New Dwarf Arbor Vitæ.—Tom Thumb.



This is a new dwarf variety of the American Arbor Vitæ, originated on the grounds of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., and is remarkable for its slow growth and compact symmetrical habit. It will prove an acquisition of much value in the class of small hardy evergreens, for the decoration of Gardens, Lawns or Cemeteries, where large trees may not be admissible.

The above cut is a portrait of a specimen five years old, 15 inches in height, and 18 inches broad, drawn from nature, by Mr. George Frauenberger of Rochester, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FRUIT GROWERS.

Dr. Trimble, entomologist of New Jersey, was recently in New York city and gave, on being introduced to the club, the results of his experience for the past twenty years in dealing with the insect enemies of fruit and fruit trees, together with a description of the appearance and manner of working of the several species, as follows :

FIRST, THE TEXT CATERPILLAR—Is found in every State in the Union. It eats off the leaves, and thus, so to speak, destroys the lungs of the tree. The best and only sure mode of destruction is to search the trees in the spring and crush the nests before the caterpillars escape. He had tried smoking and various artificial modes recommended but had found them failures. Among birds, the yellow-winged cuckoo is most voracious of these insects. The moth comes to maturity early in June—may be discovered on the tree during winter and cut off.

THE APPLE-TREE BORER—Is an enemy especially to the quince, peach, and apple-tree. It continues to work three years, by which time it generally perforates the tree. It can easily be detected in summer from the noticeable fact that tan color and fine chips exude from the mouth of the hole where it is working. Its operations are confined mainly to the trunk near the fork of the principal branches. The surest and most practical way to destroy the borer is to drive a long wire needle into the hole till the end of it is reached, where the grub will, of course, be found.

PEACH WORM.—The peach worm is found mainly in latitudes south of New York State. The manner

of its detection and destruction are the same as in the case of the borer. It is found during cold weather between the bark and the wood of the tree.

THE CURCULIO.—This insect, which is of the beetle or corn-weevil species, is probable the most destructive to fruit of any known at the present time. Its ravages are not confined to any one variety of fruit, but extend to nearly all, although affecting some, as for instance, the pear and apple, more than others. He had tried all the prescribed remedies, but found nothing so effectual as destroying the withered fruit as it drops from the tree after being stung by the curculio. The grub of the future insect is deposited in these, and of course by destroying them, the number that would appear next season is thereby diminished in proportion as the work is done thorough. Neither birds nor barn-yard fowls destroy the curculio to any considerable extent. The apricot and plum suffer extremely from the curculio.

THE APPLE MOTH—Is becoming even more common than the curculio. These two together have pretty much destroyed the apple crop of New Jersey. The moth, unlike the curculio, flies by day. As the fruit when stung by the moth does not necessarily fall to the ground, the mode of extermination must be different from that practised in the preceding case. How then shall we get at them? An answer to this is found in the fact that the cocoon of the moth is deposited under the rough bark on the trunk of the tree. Woodpeckers often penetrate this bark with their bill to secure their prey. Mr. T. recommended tying a hay rope around the tree and one around each of the principal branches. Under these, the cocoon of the caterpillars would be deposited and might be easily destroyed. He had thus taken 250 on a small tree, and he believed it to be the best remedy for the purpose yet discovered.

Horticultural.

OUR SHORT FRUIT LIST.

We again present to our readers, as the time approaches for transplanting, a revised list of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., which we can recommend for general cultivation. One dozen varieties of pears, and six of apples, are all-sufficient, provided they are the best adapted to the soil and locality—a fact which each one, upon trial, must judge for himself. Frequently a pear, an apple, or a grape may do well for a few years and then deteriorate; or may do excellently well in one location, and not in another, though separated by a very narrow space. In such case it had better be disposed of by grafting it with more reliable varieties. We have changed our opinion respecting a number of fruits within the last half dozen years, and yet in some of the instances we are convinced the fault was in the location and soil.

According to our present preference, we should select the following for our own planting, viz :

STANDARD PEARS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Early Catharine,
2. Juliana,
3. M.'s Elizabeth,
4. Tyson,
5. Bartlett,
6. Seckel, | 7. Giffard,
8. Sheldon,
9. Flemish Beauty,
10. Anjou,
11. Lawrence,
12. Potts. |
|---|---|

Of the above, from No. 1 to 4 are summer varieties; from 6 to 10 autumn; and 11 and 12 winter, thus affording a sufficient number for each of the periods, of the best known sorts for this region.

DWARF PEARS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. St. Michael,
2. Bartlett,
3. Comice, | 4. Diel,
5. Boussock,
6. Belle Lucrative. |
|---|---|

We give only six kinds for dwarf, believing that it is better to have a few and good sorts than a great many, one-half or three-fourths of which are indifferent. The Winkfield and Louise Bonne are the most prolific of any of the pears on quince, but with us and many others the fruit does not perfect itself. On light warm soils they do very well. The Rostizer is a delicious pear and does well on quince with us, but the tree is so straggling and gawky in its growth as to make it an eyesore in any well regulated garden.

APPLES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Maiden's Blush,
2. Baldwin,
3. L. I. Russett, | 4. Jefferis,
5. Smith's Cider,
6. Northern Spy. |
|--|---|

PEACHES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Crawford's Early,
2. George IV.,
3. Morris White, | 4. Oldmixon (free),
5. Oldmixon (cling),
6. Bergen's Yellow. |
|--|--|

GRAPES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Concord,
2. Adirondac,
3. Delaware, | 4. Telegraph,
5. Hartford Prolific,
6. Creveling. |
|--|---|

There are several new grapes, as our readers know, which have lately been presented to the public, the

solid value of which has not yet been positively established. The Adirondac is one of these of most promise, and we do not think there is any risk in recommending it. The Iona is another which may also turn out to be worthy of cultivation. Several of Rogers' Hybrids likewise claim a leading place. This season's experience will enable us to form a pretty good judgment of them, so that our next list may be considerably changed. With the Maxatawny we are not fully satisfied; while the fruit is equal in point of merit to any other, the vine with us loses its leaves before the grapes are matured and many of them fall off. We have consequently removed it from our list.

CHERRIES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. May Duke,
2. Early Richmond,
3. Black Tartarian, | 4. Black Eagle,
5. Germantown,
6. Belle Magnifique. |
|---|---|

We omit the Gov. Wood because it does not generally mature its fruit. A rain followed by a hot sun when the cherries are nearly ripe, will sometimes blast the whole crop. Its quality, however, is superior to all others. The "Germantown" is the largest cherry grown, is handsome in appearance, an abundant bearer of sound fruit, and very good in quality.

RASPBERRIES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Brinckle's Orange,
2. Hornet, | 3. Catawissa,
4. Philadelphia. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

We cultivate all these varieties of the raspberry, in addition to the Hudson River Antwerp and the old Purple. We omit the Hudson River from our list this season, and substitute the Philadelphia, a new variety which promises to be valuable. The Hudson River is an excellent berry, rather better than the Hornet, which it resembles, though not so large, but it is not hardy or a good grower, and unless care is taken will "run out" in a few years. The Catawissa is the two-crop variety, which every one ought to cultivate for the autumn crop only.

STRAWBERRIES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Russell's Prolific,
2. Triomphe de Gand, | 3. Hovey's Seedling,
4. Albany's Seedling. |
|--|---|

At present we are not prepared to change our strawberry list. There are many new candidates for public favor, but for family use and market combined we know of none to be preferred to the foregoing. In retaining the Albany Seedling, it is done expressly for marketing purposes, as we cannot conceive that any one would cultivate it for domestic consumption where any other variety can be obtained.

CURRANTS.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Black Naples, | 2. Red Dutch. |
|------------------|---------------|

We consider these the two best currants. We have the Cherry currant, which is larger than the Red Dutch, but it is too acid; while the White Dutch, which is of good size and flavor, and transparent in appearance, is a poor grower, of a sprawl-

ing habit, and bears mostly near the ground, which dirties the fruit and extracts the flavor.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1. Houghton, | 2. Downing.

These are the two best and most profitable cultivated. All the huge imported kinds are thick-skinned, tough, and are sure to mildew.

BLACKBERRIES.

1. New Rochelle, | 2. Dorchester.

The New Rochelle blackberry produces a better crop perhaps than the Dorchester, and the later ripened berries retain their flavor more entirely; but the first ripening of the Dorchester is sweeter and more delicious than the other.

It is better that those who intend to cultivate fruit and have to make purchases, should take this list with them to the nursery, and adhere to it as far as possible. It is not fair to the nurseryman to ask him for a list of the best sorts, as he has all kinds to sell to accommodate every taste and demand.—*German town Telegraph.*

COAL ASHES.—Keep it in the dry, and keep it for laying the ammonia in stables, hen houses, pigeries, and privies; indeed, by attention, all the unpleasant smell arising from these places may be prevented, and the ashes made to be of great use. I value my ashes at fully the price of plaster. I sift it and keep it in barrels, and use it with economy so as to have a supply the year round. A very little at a time will have the desired effect if properly kept and used. But by all means use it all, for I have used it for many purposes, and this is by far the best.—*Cor. Ger. Tel.*

THE ONION MAGGOT—May be destroyed, it is said, by pouring a small stream of boiling water along the drills, near the roots of the plants, the heat is sufficient to kill the tender maggots, but not to destroy the plants.

The subjoined will bear republishing at least three or four times a year. It is from one of Tennyson's poems, and keeps continually wandering round in our mind, as though reproaching us for keeping it so much to ourself:—

Heart to heart again was laid,
I was not sad, nor she afraid;
I kissed her lips, I kissed her brow,
She murmured, "I am happy now."
The winds were slumbering on the breast of even,
Fainter and fainter grew the wailing rills,
Like youthful tears that weep away their ills:
And one sweet star looked down, like Love, from heaven.

"Here's your money, dolt, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote eighteen letters about that contemptible sum?" "I'm sure I can't tell; but, if you'll excuse me, sir, I guess it was because seventeen didn't fetch it."

No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; none heavier, for it never melts.

Grape Culture.

THE NEW ERA IN GRAPE CULTURE.

BY GEORGE HUSMAN, OF HERMAN, MISSOURI.

As I am not exclusively writing for rich folks, (who can follow the grape culture any how) but more especially for the poorer class; for those who have nothing but their willing hands and active brains to command grape culture with, I will now refer to a plan which has been followed with good results to both parties, the wealthy and the poor, and which we call here, "tenanting, or growing grapes and vines on shares." I will here also give my own experience.

Some eight years ago, I bought a piece of wild land at \$2.50 per acre, which I thought and still think, is well adapted to grape culture. In 1861 I made the first beginning on it, and made a bargain with a poor but industrious emigrant of the following kind: I was to build him a small house, furnish the plants and trees, and pay him \$150 per year the first two years; he to do the labor, fencing, clearing of ground, planting, etc.; he to have one half of all the produce of all the vines and trees, and I to have the other half. This contract to last an indefinite length of time, until one of the parties should get tired of it, when he had to give the other six months warning. No compensation to be allowed after the first two years except one half of the produce. I built him a small but comfortable house, and my tenant went to work with a will.

The first spring he fenced, cleared and planted about three acres in grapes, and four in orchard, mostly pears and peaches. Made during the summer, about \$250 worth of layers, of which he received one half, and raised corn and vegetables enough for his family. This with the \$150 I paid him annually, enabled him to live with his family. The second summer he made about \$1000 worth of plants, of which he received one half again.—The third summer the produce was about \$1600, making \$800 as his share; and the fourth year I have paid to him \$2600 as his share of the proceeds in plants and fruits; and if the rebels had not unfortunately emptied all of the wine, he would have had at least \$500 more. This, the fifth year he will have at least \$6000 as his share of the proceeds and may be a thousand more. During that time he has sent money to his brother in Germany, to pay the passage for him and his family; has bought a piece of land joining mine, and leased it to his brother on about the same conditions under which he holds a lease from me, he preferring to remain a tenant on my land. The land, house, plants and all have cost me, so far, about \$1800; net proceeds up to

last spring, \$3100. If we consider that these were the first four years, that in 1863-64 nearly all the buds on the vines were killed by the extreme hard winter, and that the rebels destroyed about \$500 worth of wine, it will be seen that we have both found it a profitable investment. It may be fair here to state, that he and his family are of the most industrious, hard-working and intelligent people, I have ever met, and that the greater part of this was made by raising plants of the best varieties.—Not a cutting was wasted; and as I take all the plants he raises at a fair wholesale price, he has no further trouble in selling them. But, Messrs. Editors, here is an example of a man entirely without means, making a comfortable living by grape growing the first few years, while the proprietor of the ground has every reason to be satisfied with the capital invested. Can not others go and do likewise? There are thousands of acres of the best grape lands to be had yet in this State, at the rate of from \$5 to \$10 an acre.—*Horticulturist*.

GRAPE HINTS.

Grapes coming in bearing should not be permitted to perfect large crops of fruit while young. It is excusable to fruit a bunch or so on a young vine, "just to test the kind," but no more should be permitted till the vine has age and strength. Vigorous growth, and great productiveness, are the antipodes of the vegetable world. Encourage as much foliage as possible on the vines, and aim to have as strong shoots at the base as at the top of the cane; this can be done by pinching out the points of the strong shoots after they have made a growth of five or six leaves. This will make the weak ones grow stronger. Young vines grow much faster over a twiggy branch, stuck in for support, than over a straight stick as a trellis, and generally do better every way. Where extra fine bunches of grapes are desired, pinch back the shoot bearing it about four or five inches above the bunch. This should not be done indiscriminately with all the bunches. Too much pinching and stopping injures the production of good wood for next season. These hints are for amateurs, who have a few vines on trellises; for large vineyard culture, though the same principles hold good, so far as they go, they will vary in their application.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

BEST SOIL FOR GRAPES.—A loamy clay soil, in a limestone section of the country, produces the best grapes for wine, according to the experience of the best Ohio grape growers. Where the soil is low and flat, under-draining is necessary. Hill-sides, or gentle slopes, are often selected for grape culture, on account of the dryness of the soil. We should not be deterred, however, from planting a vineyard in any good, fertile soil, notwithstanding that we believe a loamy clay soil, in a limestone country, the best.

The Poultry House.

POULTRY.

OUR PLAN FOR KEEPING POULTRY IN A VILLAGE.
We live in the village of Salem, Ohio, a place of about three thousand inhabitants, and have to economize a few feet of ground that those residing on farms would not see the importance of so much.—We have it so arranged that our stable and hen-park occupy the back end of our lot—the carriage-house being next to the park. We partition off three or four feet of the whole width of the carriage-house for the hens to roost and deposit their eggs. We have boxes fixed at one end of this room where a door opens from the carriage-house, so that any one can step to the door and gather the eggs without any inconvenience. I have a cheap window in the south side of this chicken room, as I have said room lined with brick and warm, so that the large combs of my Spanish fowls do not become frost-bitten, and so as not to check my hens from laying, as cold quarters will certainly do. I provide a place of ventilation somewhere above, and have the window so that I can open it in moderate weather. To allow several hens to roost in a close, unventilated place, in warm weather, is very injurious. If you don't believe it, go to a church packed with men and women, without any ventilation whatever, and see if you don't become sleepy, get the headache, &c.

I have sufficient space under the carriage-house, so that my loftiest and proudest spanish cock cannot strike his large comb against the joints; this I have all bricked up as tight and warm as a cellar, with a south window; so that, in the winter, when my hens are cosily shut up in there, with the sun shining in, and plenty of gravel, ashes and lime to wallow in, and occasionally some bits of fresh meat, pieces of cabbage, &c., they hardly know that it is winter, and lay eggs right along, just as though they thought it was required of them as much as at any other time of the year. A space is left for them to go up from this cellar to their laying and roosting apartment, without going out in the cold at all. I have a slide-door also, that opens on the south side out into the park, which I keep open in warm weather and closed on cold days. I have a place fixed in the barn which I can open at pleasure to feed and water them, and throw the contents of the table-cloth. The water does not freeze up, as it must necessarily do in a park.

We often have two or three rather warm days in the winter, when the snow is melted off. At such times I always make it a point to draw the slide-door and let my hens run wherever they choose,

which they seem to enjoy very much, and find things to pick up that we know very little about, that they seem to require. When I have two breeds at a time, I make a division in the park and extend it under the barn, and let out but one flock at a time. Some of my neighbors tell me it does not pay to take pains in this manner with chickens.—My reply generally is, that I can't afford to feed hens all winter without any return of eggs, and I never knew a hen that could live all winter without something to eat. If you don't feed her, she will endeavor to get to your mow or granary, and the result is, you will have paid for your hen's living all winter, and in the spring you have nothing to speak of to show for it. Hens have no time to get up eggs when they are standing on one foot trying to keep warm.—*From Silver's New Poultry Book.*

LICE ON FOWLS.—Do not let your hens grow poor and cease laying, because they are covered with lice, when a remedy is in almost every house—we mean kerosene oil. Take each fowl and rub a small quantity under each wing, and we will venture to say they will thank you, whether the lice do or not.—*J. L. H.*

We tried the above on our fowls, but found that pure kerosene was too strong. It turned the color of the skin, which soon peeled off. It should in all cases be diluted with a little water, and applied with great care. We found the use of sulphur well dusted into the plumage, an effectual remedy.—*American Farmer.*

WORTH TRYING.—It is said that hog's lard is the best thing to give to hens to make them lay. Mix it with their feed—a small piece as big as a walnut will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from her setting—and thus hens lay through the whole winter. Will some try the experiment, and then report the same.—*Amer. Far.*

THE OVARIUM.—It has been ascertained that the ovary of a fowl is composed of 600 oviducts or eggs, therefore a hen during the whole of her life cannot possibly lay more eggs than 600, which in a natural course are distributed over nine years in the following proportion:—

First year after birth.....	15 to 20
Second "	100 to 120
Third "	120 to 135
Fourth "	100 to 115
Fifth "	60 to 80
Sixth "	50 to 60
Seventh "	35 to 40
Eighth "	15 to 20
Ninth "	1 to 10

It follows that it would not be profitable to keep hens after their fourth year, as their produce would not pay for their keep, except when they are of a valuable or scarce breed.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

WHITEWASH.

We again publish the following recipe for making Whitewash. It is believed to be the recipe for making that used on the President's house, at Washington. As our housekeepers may now be getting ready for spring cleaning, we commend it to their attention:

Take half a bushel of nice unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, covering it during the process, to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in water; 3 lbs. ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging over a slow fire, in a small kettle inside a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a furnace. It is said that about a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil or paint on wood or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind will compare with it, either for inside or outside wall.

Coloring may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown, makes a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases the darkness of the shades of course is determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make rules, because tastes are different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred into the mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons be wanted, the same proportion should be observed.

Different sounds travel with different degrees of velocity. A call for dinner will run over a ten-acre lot in a minute and a half, while a summons to work will take from five to ten minutes.

Ladies Department.

The following is about as sweet a little thing of the kind as we have ever seen :

HE'S COMING.

He's coming! the blushing rose
Whispers it low to me,
And the starlight hastens with it
Over the twilight sea;
All trembling, the zephyrs tell me,
On the light winds hurrying past,
And my own heart quickly beating—
Coming, coming at last.

The soft-lipped waves of the ocean,
Gathering at my feet,
Breeze-borne from the coral island,
Murmur the secret sweet;
There's not a dew-steeped blossom,
Or glistening orange tree,
But furnish its leaves glee-laden,
To breathe this joy to me.

List! that is the sound of rowing,
Stealing along the air:
I must gather around my temples
This weight of braided hair;
And trust to growing darkness,
And evening shadows dim,
To hide with their wings the traces
Of tears I've shed for him.

THE FIRST BABY.

The wretch who perpetrated the following should be slightly tintured with a decoction of the rinderpest, trichinia and cholera—the hardened creature. He complains of his *one* newly introduced “wind instrument,”—only one instrument! Why we have enough of them to make a full chorus, with orchestral accompaniments, all tuned as harmoniously as the “harp with a thousand strings”—and we never shampooed or curled our hair, wore nice clothes, nor dyed our head—and was only flattered as being the handsomest ugly man in town. The fellow's pretty, had nothing to do with winning the girl's affections, it was his cool impudence. If he finds “the first baby” sapping his mental endowments, a score would send him to Mount Hope, where no habeas corpus would, or ever should reach him. But hear him for his cause:—

“By the Rev. Mr. —, S. W. B. to C. G., only daughter, etc. “No cards.” Why didn't it say no baby? I have one of those interesting animals at my house. It came when it rained, dark as pitch, and my umbrella at the store and no cars running. The doctor lived five miles due west, and the nurse six miles due east, and when I got home to the bosom of my family the condensed milkman was at the next door. It is a funny chip, that baby; Solferino color, and the length of a Bologna sausage. Cross? I guess not. Um, um; it commenced to chase me down the pathway of life just when muslin, linen, and white flannel were the highest they had been since Adam built a house for Eve's chickens. Doctor charged two dollars a squint, four dollars a grunt; and, on account of the scarcity of rain in the country, take what's left in a man's pocket, no discount for cash, and send bill for balance, January 1st. A poor little thing is that baby; a speck of a rose like a wart; head as bald as a squash, and no place to hitch a waterfall; a mouth just suited to come gungame and chew milk.—Oh, crackee, you should hear her sing. I've bumped it, stuffed my fur cap down its throat, given it the smoothing iron to play with, but that little red lump that looks as if it couldn't hold blood enough to keep a musketo from

fainting, persists in yelling like thunder. It shows a desire to swallow its fists; and the other day they dropped down its throat, and all that prevented from going clear through, was the crook of its elbows. It stopped its music and I was happy one and a half minutes. It is a pleasant thing to have a baby in the house—one of your belly-ache kind. Think of the pleasures of a father in dishabille, trembling in the midnight hour, with its feet upon a square yard of oil-cloth, dropping paragoric into a tin spoon by the moonlight: somebody thumping on the door, wife of your bosom hurry, and the baby yelling till the fresco drops from the ceiling. It's nice time to think of dress coats, pants, ties and white kids. Shades of departed cock-tails what comfort, what a picture of an artist in plaster paris. Its mother says the darling is troubled with wind on the stomach; it beats all the wind instruments I have ever heard. I have got to get up in the cold while the milk warms; it uses the bottle. I have a cradle with a miraculous representation of a soothing syrup bottle on the dash board. I tried to stop its breath the other night, but it was no go; I rocked it so hard I missed the stays, and sent it slap clear across the room, upsetting a jar of preserves. It didn't make any noise then, oh, no! Its mother says wait till it gets bleached, (its been vaccinated,) and big enough to crawl around and feed on pins. Yes, I am going to wait. Won't it be delightful? John, run for the doctor, sis has fallen in the slop pail, and is choking with a potato skin; sis has fell down stairs; sis has swallowed the tack hammer: shows signs of the mumps, measles, croup, whooping cough small-pox, cholice, dysentery, cholera infantum, or some other darn thing to let the doctor take away all the money laid away for my winter's corn beef, and all this comes of my shampooing and curling my hair, wearing nice clothes, looking handsome, going a courting, and making a woman fall in love with and marry me.”

FAMILY COURTESIES.—In the family the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please your children; and your children are bound to please each other; and you are bound to please your servants; if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant in the household and nowhere else. I have known such men. They were good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own homes you would have thought they were angels; but if you had seen them in the street or in the counting house, or any where else outside of their own house, you would have thought them almost savage. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we are among our neighbors, or amongst strangers, we endeavor to act with propriety; but when we get home, we say to ourselves, “I have played a part long enough, and now I am going to be natural.” So we sit down, and are ugly and snappish, and blunt and disagreeable. We lay aside those little courtesies that make the roughest floor smooth, that makes the hardest things like velvet, and make life pleasant. We expend all our politeness in places where it will bring silver and gold.

BOOKS.—Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture! Both if you can, but books at any rate!—To spend several days in a friends house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting down upon luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. A book is good company; it is full of conversation without loquacity. It talks to you, not through the ear, but another way.”

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

WHITWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.—Mix up half a pint of lime and water, take a half a pint of flour and make a starch of it, and pour it into the whitewash while hot. Stir it well and it is ready for use.

TO WHITEN CLOTHES WITHOUT BLEACHING.—One ounce oxalic acid to one pint of water; one cup of the above to one pailful of water. Put in the clothes, and stir while in the acid. Rinse twice.

A SALVE FOR CUTS AND SORES.—One ounce and a half of olive oil, two ounces of white diaculum, and two ounces of beeswax, melted together.

TO RENDER CLOTH WIND AND RAIN PROOF.—Boil two pounds of turpentine, and one pound of litharge in powder, and two or three pints of linseed oil. The article to be brushes over and dried in the sun.

GREEN PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN.—Peas, beans, and corn, seem to possess a fermenting principle which is not destroyed by a degree of heat sufficient for fruit, and can rarely be canned successfully. The mode, however, for peas:—Shell them and put in *small* cans; fill with water, place the can in the water-bath, and keep boiling about 30 minutes, perhaps more. Green beans, you should gather as for common use; string, and cut in very small pieces and then can. Some prefer to dry beans, or better still, pack down in salt. And the good old way of drying corn, is much better than to run the risk of having it spoil.

TO COLOR RED AND YELLOW.—By experiments, I have ascertained that bright and indelible red and yellow may be obtained in the following way:—Take equal quantities of Tag Alder and Black Cherry bark; steep until you have a strong decoction. If you wish two colors, divide the liquid. Saleratus, or weak lye, will set a yellow dye; alum will set a red dye.

RECIPE FOR SORGHUM VINEGAR.—To six gallons warm soft water add one gallon sorghum sirup. Standing in the sun or by a fire, it will become good in about three weeks. The bung of the cask should be left open for the admission of air. A piece of straw paper, or if you have it, some mother, will hasten fermentation. The above makes excellent pickles, though too dark colored to look nicely upon the table. A stronger article (which many perhaps would prefer) can be made by a larger proportion of sirup.

TOILET SOAP.—Clarify your tallow by boiling in weak lye, scrape all the sediment from the bottom when cold, melt it again and strain through flannel. Boil, skim and strain your lye; then proceed as directed for hard soap. Next refine it with great care. Then, after bleaching and draining thoroughly, color with any paint, mixing in dry or oil paint, and perfume with what you choose. If you wish to marble it do so by putting in as you fill your moulds, spoonfuls of white and colored soap irregularly. Small blanc mange moulds make pretty cakes of fancy soap. Balls are rolled up in the hand if you have no moulds.

COOLING DRINKS IN CASES OF FEVER.—Lemonade is recommended by medical men as very useful in cases of scarlatina. Barley-water may be safely given in most illnesses. To make this, soak an ounce of pearl-barley in several waters, put it with some lemon-peel into a quart of boiling water; let it remain on the hob for about an hour, then strain it. Lemon juice and loaf sugar may be added, if agreeable. Or, boil two ounces of barley in two quarts of water till it thickens, then strain it and mix it half-and-half with new milk, sweeten to taste; and flavor with any spice that is liked.

The Florist.

FLOWER-GARDEN AND PLEASURE-GROUND.

When the warm sun that brings,
Seed time and harvest, has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs
The first flower of the plain.

Sweet April! many a thought
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed;
Nor shall they fail, till, to its autumn brought,
Life's golden fruit is shed.

Writing these monthly hints is somewhat dry work, and we may be pardoned for departing a little, at this soul-inspiring season, from the stern logic of dry facts, and seeking to enliven our task with the pleasures of poetic fancy. Our readers will not be satisfied with their, "visit to the still wood." The "first flowers of the plain" only puts us in mind of our sweet garden "spring flowers;" and we fear the very first request following the first spring walk through the wild woods, will be for the *Monthly*, "to see what is to be done in April."

Well, there is plenty to be done. The flower-beds must be filled at once with bedding plants, beginning of course with the Verbenas. It is not well to set out in full exposure to the sun and wind, plants taken from close frames or greenhouses. Better to set them in sheltered spots for a few days, to harden off somewhat. Most florists, who have regular customers, harden them off before sending, which they do not take the trouble to do when they are simply "sent to market."

In planting for masses, the plants should be set in thickly. All annuals not yet sown should be done at once—the second week in May will be time enough for such tender annuals as *Thunbergia*, *Cypress-vine* and *Amaranthus*—the seeds of the white cypress-vine should be sown with the crimson, for effect; some very pretty results are often obtained from this plant, trained on fancy trellises. Annuals, or other seeds that have been forwarded in a slight hot-bed, or under protection, should be set out whenever a shower affords an opportunity. Where it is desirable to have a mass of flowers in some shady places, the *Hydrangea* or *Hortensia* answers admirably, continuing in beauty the whole season. We have seen a bed of the English Ivy in such deep shade with a singularly pleasing effect—there are not many plants that will thrive in such situations, and what will should be prized. As a vine for shady spots, there is nothing superior to the *Bignonia capreolata* or *Golden Trumpet-vine*—clothed with brilliant flowers in summer, and maintaining its verdure the year round. *Gladioli* are deservedly increasing in favor; a number of new varieties have been lately added to collections—they like a rich loam, rather moist. Where *Hyacinths*

or Tulips were planted in beds in the flower garden in the fall, and are now coming into bloom, bedding plants may be planted with a dibble or trowel in the spaces between them, so that in a few weeks after the former have done blooming, the latter will come in, maintaining the interest through the whole season. The Tuberose and Tigridia or Tiger-flower, may be treated the same way: moles and ground mice make sad havoc amongst these roots; a lump of tow dipped in gas tar, and sunk a few inches in the soil in the neighborhood of the roots, will make the marauders shy of coming about.—Whenever the ground 'cakes,' after a rain, the ground should be lightened with a hoe and rake; it mixes the air with the surface of the soil, and as that is a non-conductor, it prevents the soil from losing so much moisture by evaporation, or of becoming so hot and hard, as it otherwise would.

The lawns should be mown as soon as ever it is long enough to bear the scythe, if a continuous 'green carpet' be desired; when suffered to grow long before the first cutting, a face of brown stumps are left which shows at every successive mowing.

Planting of deciduous trees must now be forwarded rapidly, and, towards the end of the month commence with the evergreens. We advocate strongly pruning or shortening the extreme points of the branches at transplanting, not only of deciduous trees, but of evergreens also. It is one of the modern 'revolutions,' to be able to speak thus of evergreen trees; the idea would have been laughed at not a half dozen years ago. Of course there is a way to prune without injuring the symmetry or fine form of the evergreen tree, which a little practice will soon teach the amateur.

Many evergreen shrubs supposed to be difficult of culture are easily grown in a deep and cool soil.—Rhododendrons, Kalmias, etc., do well where these conditions of growth are attended to. The former is supposed to do best in the shade; but it does better in the full sun in a good and proper soil, than in the shade of a dry spot. The fact that they grow among rocks on hillsides, gives rise to the idea that they like a dry soil; but our experience in their native localities proves that the coolest spots on a hot summer's day, is where these plants are found.

This is the best part of spring, on the whole, to plant evergreens. For immediate effect, they are usually planted much thicker than they are ultimately able to occupy with advantage. In planting, take care to plant those that will finally remain first, and fill in the temporary ones after. It is not uncommon to see trees—a Norway Spruce for instance, that will in a few years possess a diameter of thirty feet—planted perhaps but six or eight feet from the edge of a walk, and no other near to stay when the one so inconveniently close has to be removed.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

NITRE IN ALABAMA.—An Alabama paper reports that four caves are worked for nitre in that State. In one place fourteen hands, in four and a half months, produced 2,755 lbs. In another place 9,000 lbs. were made, at a cost of 75 cents per lb., and another 4,350 lbs., at 73 cents.

FIRST HEIFER CALF.—It is an axiom among some of our Eastern dairymen to raise the first calf of a heifer if a heifer calf, as it will almost uniformly make a good milker. If a male calf is the first fruit, the mother is disposed of.

Western papers are complaining that it costs three bushels of corn to send one to market a distance of one hundred miles, 100 bushels to get a pair of boots, one thousand bushels to get a suit of clothes, and two tons of corn for a ton of coal.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Believing Maryland and Virginia possess every requisite for becoming the largest Wool-growing regions in the Union, both in soil, climate and proximity to market for Mutton and Wool—and that the time has come when a change in the system of farming is inevitable, and that Sheep would be largely used, if accessible at reasonable prices, I have perfected arrangements for supplying farmers in these States with sheep.

My plan is to select from the leading flocks of the North such Sheep as I would put upon my own farm for profit, and bring them here for distribution, either in Maryland or Virginia, to those who wish to stock their farms with valuable sheep.

Sheep will be furnished in numbers from one to one thousand, and at as low prices as will give me a small profit. They will be kept on hand at my farm, in moderate numbers—from which samples can be selected and orders filled at the earliest possible moment from the North; and if the Sheep do not suit upon arrival, the purchasers will not be required to take them.

As I have been connected with Sheep raising for most of the last forty years, and thoroughly familiar with the Sheep husbandry of the North, I flatter myself I can be of great service to farmers in establishing this branch of business.

Rams will be furnished at the proper time in the fall.

My office in Baltimore is at the "Maryland Farmer" office, No. 24 S. Calvert street, where I can be consulted Thursdays, from 10 to 2 P. M.—Post office address, "T. C. Peters, W. Friendship, Howard County, Md."

T. C. PETERS.

BALTIMORE, March, 1866.

BALTIMORE MARKETS---March 30.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERRIMAN & Co., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

COFFEE—Prime Rio 20½@20¾ cts. gold. Nothing doing in Java or Laguayra

COTTON—There has been a better feeling in this staple quote to the improved tone of European advices. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....35	35	35	35	
Low Middling...37	37	38	38	
Middling.....33	39	40	40	
Good Middling..41	42	42	42	

FEATHERS—Prime live Geese we quote at 65¢@73 cents, and common and ordinary descriptions at 55¢@60 cents.

FERTILIZERS—	
No. 1 Peruvian Guano.....	\$110 ½ ton of 2000 lbs.
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	65 ½ ton "
Flour of Bone.....	65 ½ ton "
Turner's Excelsior.....	75 ½ ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....	60 ½ ton "
Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....	60 ½ ton "
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos.....	55 ½ ton "
Rhodes' S. Phos.....	57½ ½ ton " bags.
Rhodes' do.....	55 ½ ton " bbls.
Phillips' do.....	60 ½ ton "
Mapes' do.....	60 ½ ton "
Bone Dust.....	45 ½ ton "
Dissolved Bones.....	55 ½ ton "
Plaster.....	20 ½ ton 2240 lbs.
"A" Mexican Guano.....	33 ½ ton of 2000 lbs.
"A" do.....	30 ½ ton "
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer....	30 ½ ton "
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels..	68 ½ ton "
do coarse, in orig. packages	50 ½ ton "
Bruce's Fertilizer.....	50 ½ ton "

Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. ½ lb.—(Carboy \$3.)
MACKEREL—Shore, No. 1, \$20@22 per hrl.; do. No. 2, \$17.50@19; Bay No. 1, \$16.50@17; No. 2, \$15.50@16.50; No. 3, \$14@14.50. Herring, Labrador \$9@10; Shore \$5.50@6.50; Shore, split \$7.50@8.50; Codfish \$4@5 per 100 lbs.; Hake \$3.50@4.

FLOUR—	
Howard Street and Superand Cut Extra	\$8.00 @ \$8.62½
" Extra.....	9.00 @ 9.62½
" Family.....	12.00 @ 13.00
Ohio Super and Cut Extra.....	7.87 @ 8.50
" Extra shipping.....	8.75 @ 9.50
" Family.....	12.00 @ 00.00
Northwestern Super.....	8.00 @ 8.10
City Mills, Super.....	8.25 @ 8.75
Shipping brands Extra.....	11.25 @ 11.50
Standard Extra.....	9.25 @ 9.62½
Baltimore, Welch & Greenfield's Family..	15.00 @ 00.00
" High grade retailing.....	12.25 @ 00.00
Rye Flour, new.....	4.25 @ 5.00
Corn Meal—City and Brandywine.....	3.50 @ 00.00
DRIED FRUIT—Old Apples 6@9 cts; new 10@13 cts.	
Peaches, unpeeled halves 14@16 cts; ¼'s at 11@12 cts, and apple peeled 25@28 cts.	

GRAIN—Wheat—choice Maryland White \$3.00@3.15; fair to good \$2.50@2.80; inferior do. \$2.00@2.40. Corn—good to prime White 70@72 cts; fair do. 68@69 cts; Yellow 69@72 cts. Oats—48@50 cents weight.

HAY AND STRAW.—Loose Timothy \$15@20, the latter strictly prime; Baled \$17@20; Rye Straw \$18.

MILL FEED.—Brown Stuff 18 cts; Middlings 30@35 cts. MOLASSES.—Cuba, classed 40@45 cts; Cuba Muscovado 45@50 cts; English Island 45@70 cts, and Porto Rico 50@75 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, Shoulders and Sides 13½@13¾ and 16½@17 cts; Bulk Shoulders 11½ cts; Mess Pork \$20.50@27; Bulk Sides 14½ cts; Hams 21@23 cts. for sugar cured and 21@21½ for shipping. Butter—Roll 40@45 cts; Glades 38@43 cts; Western 28@33 cts; New York State 50@55 cts.

SALT.—Ground Alum, \$2@2.10; Worthington's fine \$3.50@3.55; other brands \$3.35@3.45; Turk's Island 60 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Clover \$5.25@5.87 for good to fair and \$6.25 for choice; Timothy \$3.75@4; Flax Seed \$2.50@2.55.

SUGAR.—Cuba grocery 11½ cts; Porto Rico 12½ cts; prime to choice do. \$13@13.75.

TOBACCO.—Inspections of Maryland leaf show a steady improvement, but transactions continue small. Other varieties are very quiet. We quote Maryland—Frosted to

common \$3@5, sound common \$5.50@7.50, middling \$8@10, good to fine brown \$10@16, fancy \$17@25. Upper Country \$3@3.20, ground leaves \$3.50@10. Ohio—inferior to good common \$5@8, brown and spangled \$9@12, good and fine red and spangled \$14@17, fine yellow and fancy \$20@30. Kentucky—Frosted lugs \$6.50@8.7, fair to good lugs \$7.50@8.50, common to fair leaf \$9@12, good do. \$12.50@16, and select do \$18@28. The inspections for the week ending March 22, 1886, are as follows: Maryland, 409 hhds.; Ohio, 67 hhds. Total, 476 hhds.

WHISKY.—Pennsylvania \$2.25; City and Western \$2.27@2.38.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.—Prices range as follows: Very best on sale ½ 100 lbs. gross.....\$8.50 @ \$9.00
Second best do.....8.00 @ 8.37½
Medium Cattle, do.....7.00 @ 7.75
Scalawags and Old Cows, do.....5.50 @ 6.75
Average of sales, do.....7.62½

HOGS.—With lighter receipts the past week prices have favored sellers. Sales of fair to prime live Hogs at 13 to 14 cents, and choice at 14½ lb net.

SHEEP.—Supply and demand only fair. Receipts have brought 6½ to 8 cents per lb. gross, but one car load of extra Sheep, averaging 110 lbs., was taken up Ulery and Shiry at 8½ cents, and small sales of the same were made at 9 cents.

LIGHTNING RODS.

We are prepared to furnish HAWLEY'S PATENT EXCELSIOR LIGHTNING RODS; also the common iron or GALVANIZED RODS. All work put up by us kept in repair free of charge. Old jobs repaired and new points furnished on short notice.

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P. S.—Rods and Trimmings furnished to dealers, and State and County rights for sale of patent rod. ap6t

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SUPPLEMENT TO CATALOGUE NOW READY.

SELECT BEDDING PLANTS,

Including all the new varieties of Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Fuschias, Salvias, Lantanas, Petunias, Coleus, Carnations, Pansies, Phlox, Stock Gillies, Gazenias, Tuberoses, &c., &c.

Hardy Phlox and Hardy Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

By enclosing TEN DOLLARS, the following plants will be packed and delivered to any freight agent in Baltimore, selection made by us:

12 Roses—of varieties,	4 Lantanas—of varieties,
4 Heliotropes—do	6 Geraniums—do
12 Verbenas,	2 Carnation,
1 Achyranthus Verschaffeltii,	2 Pinks,
4 Fuschia,	2 Coleus,
2 Garantias,	2 Lemon Verbena,
4 Salvia,	2 Pansy,
4 Dahlias,	6 Phlox Drummondii,
2 Feverfew,	1 Double Violet,
1 Double Nasturtium.	1 Cobia Scandens,
2 Mignonette,	2 Forget Me Not.

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**PEARS—Standards and Dwarfs,
APPLES, PEACHES,
PLUMS, CHERRIES,
APRICOTS, NECTARINES, &c.**

SMALL FRUITS:

Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants; *Evergreen Trees*, Norway Spruce, Hemlock Spruce, American Siberian, and Golden Arborvitae, Junipers, &c., &c.



Ornamental Trees—Silver Maples, Poplar, Horse Chesnut, Mountain Ash, Lindens, Sugar Maples, Willows, &c. &c.

Grape Vines, Roses, Hardy Flowering Shrubs and Bedding Plants.

In addition to the above, we have a fine lot of **PEARS—Standards and Dwarfs**, of large size and of our own growing; trees 6 to 10 years old. They have been producing fruit for the past three years. Trees 6 to 8 feet high.

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Coleus—Of three varieties.

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The most profitable time to secure valuable rare varieties, is when they are first introduced.

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PARLOR SUITS in Hair Cloth, Rapp, &c.
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Box 556, Baltimore.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The "CRUMPTON GAZETTE AND EASTERN ADVERTISER" is published weekly, and has a large circulation in Queen Anne's and Kent counties, in addition to which it is mailed regularly to every Hotel on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; rendering it one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Rates as low as other county papers. Address "GAZETTE," Crumpton, Maryland. fe-tf

[By the Agricultural Editor.]
ANNUAL HAY CROPS.

To those who may not be sufficiently supplied with well-set grass lands for their own supply or for other use, it is advisable to sow for hay the seeds of some annual plants that will answer the purpose. It is not a difficult matter to have a deficiency thus supplied, and it is important, on every account to have an abundance, and even a superabundance of good provender. We should make, therefore, a proper selection to answer the end we have in view and make our preparations in time. In looking over our list of similar crops, there appear several which we know to be suitable. The most likely and certainly makes good provender, but should be sown in early fall, and is out of the question now. After this, the first in order, as to sowing and reaping, is our common oats. For hay, the crop must be cut at the time of coming into full flower, and cured without too much exposure to weather, and makes very palatable fodder for horses or cattle. It is not fit for use immediately after harvest, because its tendency then, like the clovered oats, is to "heat" until fed upon it. It must be well cured in the stack or mow, and if sprinkled lightly with salt, say a peck to the ton, it is the better for it.

When sown for hay, not less than two bushels of seed in the acre must be sown, and three bushels would not be too much. If the ground be made as rich as it should be, the hay will be richer, unless thickly sowed. Sow at the earliest time practicable, and manure heavily with wintered fertilizer can be commended.

This crop may very well precede a crop of the potatoes, or ruta-baga, and if heavily manured with a top-dressing of farm-yard manure, will leave the land in good condition for these crops. The heavy manuring is necessary to force a vigorous growth of straw, but as the crop then needs it, the manure is not exhausted, but will supply the wants of another crop.

Italian corn sown thickly, either broadcast or in drills, makes excellent fodder. It is difficult to cut well, but care and attention will overcome the difficulty. It requires, even more than any other crop, an abundance of manure on the ground to keep the necessary growth. So large a bulk of vegetation must be amply supplied with nutritive matter to meet the demands of a rapid growth.

Drilling the seed at a distance of thirty inches is preferable to broadcast sowing. This admits of one or two harrows, and affords the special advantage of a free circulation of the air, by which the lower leaves are kept isolated.—This crop is particularly valuable for feeding steen during the summer drought. For curing, it should be sown about the first of June, and cut when in blossom.

The common German millet and the Hungarian are both valuable for the purpose of making good provender. Scarcely any hay is superior. It is objected to them that they are exhausting crops. It is not necessarily true that they are very exhausting, unless allowed to ripen the large quantity of seed they make.—The seed-holing makes a heavy draft upon the soil, but the more straw and of which we make the hay is not so.

For a full crop, plow very thoroughly, and put the ground in the best order. Manure heavily with the best manure to be obtained. A peck of seed to the acre is sufficient, but the hay will be better if a half bushel of seed be sown. Sow from the 1st to 20th of June. If a good crop, that covers the ground well, be taken, it will leave it in excellent order to be sown in wheat without further plowing. The soil will be sufficiently clean and light to admit of using the drill without further preparation. With a favorable season it will be fit to cut in about 3 days from the time of sowing seed.

[By the Agricultural Editor.]
DISTUCTION OF WEEDS.

We have remarked on several occasions upon the potency of high culture in destroying noxious weeds. The idea seems so deeply established with the general impression that weeds grow most luxuriantly upon the richest lands. This is true of some weeds, but there are many, the greatest pests in agriculture, which flourish in soil mostly worked and indifferently fertilized, but in the course of a superior cultivation, and not to the supremacy of a higher class of plants and slowly pass away. We have shown lately how high and cleanly culture displaced the "rag weed" that comes up so rankly on our grain fields after harvest with plants of a much higher character and value.

An intelligent writer is discussing, in one of the journals, the various engrossing made at different times for getting rid of the noxious *rumex crispus*. Much has been written upon this faithful imple, once fully in possession of the ground, the soil seems, in certain soils, a perfectly natural growth, which is very hard to exterminate by the ordinary means of culture. At one time it was a popular theory that only lime was needed in sufficient quantities to neutralize the acid which was the peculiar food of the plant, and it would then perish from the land for want of its proper sustenance. This theory was met with a denial of the fact that the acid exists in the soil in such manner as to be neutralized by the alkali, and by a like denial of the fact that the soil claimed acids to pass. In other words, it is denied that lime will destroy *rumex*.

The writer above alluded to says: "I see no reason why lime should destroy *rumex* as a plant, but *rumex* will grow in poor soil. It is easy to perceive that the addition of lime, by improving the soil, would induce a growth of stronger vegetation that would overgrow the *rumex*. Alkali will have the same effect. Some grass grows on very sandy soils the most freely, and our sandy soils are not dried. It may grow in poor and wet soil, but not because it is wet, but because other conditions are favorable, and unless lime and manure on such soils could defeat in any extent. But underdraining would defeat it in such a way that the lime and manure would act so as to produce a heavy growth, so that the *rumex* is overcome. Improve the soil in any manner, and the *rumex* will not be in the way."

This last remark expresses what we would enforce as regards this and many other weeds. Put the soil in the best condition of which it is capable as to drainage, fertility and culture, and a better class of plant will grow so vigorously as to drive out such pestiferous invaders. We have seen this very illustrated frequently in the case of the weed, *scarab*.

There is another, one of the worst of the weeds that infest large portions of the country, especially where permanent grass lands are maintained—the "British Canada pink head," or the "rag-eyed daisy," as it is called. No weed propagates itself more rapidly, whether by seed or root, and none spreads with less obstruction under ordinary circumstances, as the enemy is produced in our cloverly fields too abundantly to kill. Yet it does yield, as we have seen, to high culture. The grass, for at least, is vigorous, which is associated with it, but where now it is entirely subdued. High culture and heavy growths of grain, and heavy concentrated crops of grass have killed it out. We learn that in other countries it increases with the improvement of the land in a certain point, but when the crop is thrashed, mowed once and a half or two times per acre it gives way to the better crop.

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note opinion in which he decided
it. Magruder was legally elected
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grant the writ of mandamus ag-
Tuck, for the reason that Mr. Mag-
no commission from the Governor
was not qualified for the office,
ided, after referring to numerous
ec., that a writ of mandamus was
against the Governor of a State to
performance of a ministerial duty
preced the writ, however, that th
having no other object in view
rightly informed, would defer to t
of the court during eight days
the legal questions in the case,
filed on order in both cases dismis-
tion for mandamus.

ARMY REDUCTION

We see it stated that over 15,000
colored troops have been mustered
since the commencement of the war
and that the commissioners of must-
actively engaged in discharging all
obligations that can be dispensed
this is the case, it evinces a recon-
that policy of contraction of the
the government that is quite as essen-
substantial welfare of the country
policy of contracting as inflated cur-
same causes which led to the diminu-
tion of the army led also to the in-
paper money expansion, and with
of those causes the excesses of both
cases. The diminution of each may
exactly the same proportion, for it
hoped that the increased producti-
ought to follow from the industry
training the army, as well as a grow-
tion, will afford legitimate use for
more of a circulating medium than
periods. But it is certain that both
greatly too large.

A late statement of the Secretary
sent to Congress, shows that there
the service and pay of the United
one hundred and fifty thousand troops, it
only nearly a year since the armies
intended, and the idea has been
acquiesced in that an army of fifty
quite sufficient in the country in
peace. It is also hoped, therefore, that
ment that fifteen thousand troops
mustered out within the present
that orders are speedily to follow, is
The Secretary stated in his report at
ing of Congress that over 800,000
mustered out" during the previous year
en that on the 23d of November last
less than 200,000 on the rolls, and three
four months later, 1861. Thus, it
that the process of army reduction
pretty much suspended since 1861.
The undirected and dilatory action of
has doubtless had something to do
Had its policy been in accordance
the President, bringing about true
and a condition of satisfaction am-
ple, the administration could not have
to still further lighted the burden
upon the country which a large army
The soldiers themselves, detained
South, are disheartened. They are
at home, engaged once more in ec-
perish, and the whole country nec-
by their labor. The people will take
these things.

THE OIL BUBBLE BURST

The usual result of all such specula-
tions were manifested a year or two
ago to oil properties and their devel-
opment. It is the misfortune of any
cornered source of wealth in this coun-
cannot be judiciously and legitimately
be seized upon by adventurers, who
come rich suddenly, and pursued
speculative or gambling purposes, but
the vortex of mushroom prosperity
here of innocent parties, and finally,
be really a good thing to have here,
at least, and entailing heavy losses
whereas in due course of time, as
business management, solid results
been reached. The rapid creation of
companies, growing out of the oil fer-
vour nominal capitals on very uncer-
in untested lands anywhere in the
the limited oil districts, in one of the
instances of this sort of thing in late
perilous of the gradual falling off of
of wells, or of their entire failure to
advance, even where wells had com-
mencing on something like a proper
within the past few months covered
severe considerably, and oil stocks
declined. Speculative sales of uncer-
valued oil lands at exorbitant prices
doubled and trebled to nominal val-
uations in stock exchange, have also
made difficult of accomplishment.
many suffered, a general collapse
ensued. The oil product continue
fluctuating as to certain sources, in-
gate value did much to delay the
which now seems to have come. A
banking-house in New York, con-
land projects and enterprises and
inlands, etc., on the high-pressure
the petroleum region, having failed,
at Oil City, Titusville and Franklin,
Pa., are reported to have gone and
causing sensation among the oil com-
munity. That the oil lands are, how-
a steady source of wealth in the coun-
seem more the less probable from the
their working and development will
settle down into those regular course
perpetual dictators, and be remunerative
who really understand and apply the
intelligently to the business of oil prod-

DEATH OF SENATOR FOSTER.—Senat-
Foster, whose protected illness termi-
ly on Wednesday morning in Wash-
born at Cornish, Vermont, in 1803,
and time a tutor in the University of
Burlington was admitted to the bar
entered several terms in the Ver-
mont, and was at one time Speaker of
of the House. Afterwards he was
representative in Congress, and subse-
1850 and then in 1856 was sent to
Senate. He was generally respect-
tured, and, on account of his great
parliamentarianism, was often called to
the Senate, and on several occasions
as its temporary president. Senat-
Foster died shortly before the end
of the present session, Vermont in-
tending to oblige with a brief per-

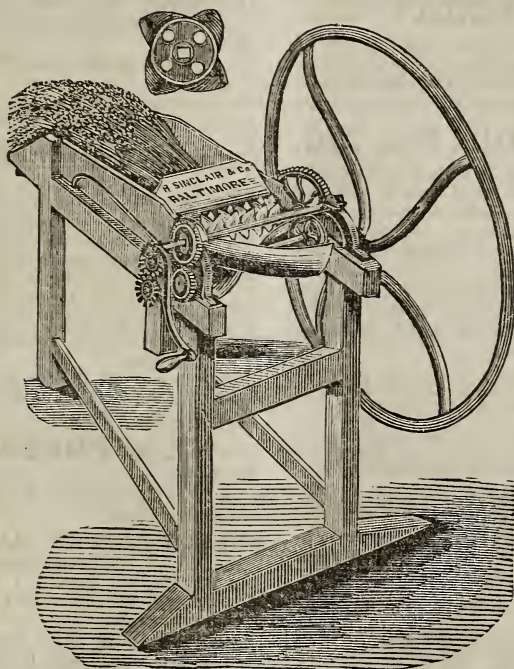
LEAGUE LEADER.—It is stated that

SINCLAIR & CO'S SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS,

Nos. 58, 60 & 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

PATENT SCREW PROPELLER STRAW AND HAY CUTTER.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES FOR THE
**"Monitor" Mower and Mower
and Reaper Combined.**



Corn Planter,
We are also manufacturing our Celebrated
Which Covers and Rolls. One of the greatest labor-saving
machines in use.

READING'S PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.

We make this Sheller both plain and with fan attachment. Also the following Hand and Power Shellers:

Virginia Hand and Power Sheller—Delaware Do.—Sinclair's Improved Double geared Single Sheller. Grain Cradles—Wheel Horse Rakes—Revolving Rakes—Corn Coverers—Burrall's Iron Sheller, for hand.

All of the above are made by ourselves with great care, of good materials, and warranted.

ALSO ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail,

Portable Hay Presses—Lime Spreaders, Sinclair & Co's manufacture—Patent Water Drawers—Plantation Stone and Iron Mills—Livingston Plows, all sizes, right and left hand—Cuff Brace Plows—Small Plows of all kinds, suitable for the Virginia and North Carolina trade—Cast and Wrought Share Plows of all sizes and kinds—Harrows, various patterns and sizes—Buggy Corn Workers, &c. &c.

SINCLAIR & CO.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES IN SMALL FRUITS.

We were among the very first to go into the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS, on a large scale, and for many years have been engaged in making a collection, which is unsurpassed, if equalled anywhere. The

STRAWBERRY

Has always been a favorite fruit with us, and we have spared no expense or labor in developing its best qualities. Among the many excellent varieties grown on our grounds, we give pre-eminence to the

JUCUNDA---OUR NO. 700.

Before offering any plants for sale, of this remarkable strawberry, we tested it for six years, and then formed our opinion of its merits, after a thorough trial. We refer to testimony—published in our Catalogue, and in January and March Nos. of the *American Agriculturist*, pages 32 and 113—of some of the best fruit-growers in the country, who have seen it in fruit, for successive years on our grounds. We are now prepared to furnish healthy vigorous plants at the following prices:

13 plants,.....	\$ 3 00
25 "	5 00
60 "	10 00
100 "	15 00
500 "	62 50
1000 "	100 00

Plants grown in Pots or Boxes, \$5 per dozen.

For prices of *FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, RUSSELL, GOLDENSEEDED, GREEN PROLIFIC, TRIOMPHE-DE GAND, WILSON*, and all other desirable kinds, send 10 cents for our descriptive and illustrated Catalogue.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

We will send, by mail, safely packed and post paid, guaranteeing their safe carriage:

For \$5 (No. 1), 2 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 2 doz. Wilson, 2 doz. Fillmore, 2 doz. Russell, and 2 doz. Golden Seeded.

Or (No. 2), 1 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, 1 doz. Agriculturist, and 1 doz. Golden Seeded.

For \$10 (No. 1), 2 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 2 doz. Wilson, 2 doz. Fillmore, 2 doz. Russell, 2 doz. Golden Seeded 2 doz. Georgia Mammoth, 2 doz. Green Prolific, 2 doz. Lady Finger, 2 doz. Lenning's White, 1 doz. Agriculturist.

Or (No. 2), 2 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, 2 doz. Agriculturist, 2 doz. Golden Seeded, and 1 doz. Lenning's White.

For \$20 (No. 1), 4 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 4 doz. Wilson, 4 doz. Fillmore, 4 doz. Russell, 4 doz. Golden Seeded, 4 doz. Georgia Mammoth, 4 doz. Green Prolific, 4 doz. Lady Finger, 2 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, and 2 doz. Agriculturists.

Or (No. 2), 4 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, 4 doz. Agriculturist, 2 doz. Golden Seeded, 2 doz. Russell, 2 doz. Triomphe de Gand, 2 doz. Wilson, and 1 doz. Lenning's White.

Or (No. 3), 4 doz. Jucunda—our No. 700, 4 doz. Agriculturist, 4 doz. Golden Seeded, 2 doz. Russell, 2 doz. Fillmore, and 1 doz. Lenning's White.

GRAPE VINES.

The most popular grape in the country, and the grape being now more generally planted, than any other is the

Concord.—We can furnish 1, 2 and 3 years old vines of very superior quality.

Hartford Prolific.—The best very early grape, yet thoroughly tested.

Creveling.—Is not so early by a few days, but of superior quality, and good for both wine and the table.

We offer this season 10,000 Vines of this excellent grape.

Our Stock of all the leading kinds, is large and superior. For prices, see Catalogue, sent for 10 cents.

SELECT LIST OF GRAPE VINES,

(Not by mail.)

For \$5 we will furnish No. 1 vines, 12 Concord, 3 Delaware, and 1 Hartford Prolific.

For \$10, we will furnish 24 Concord, 4 Delaware 4 Creveling, 1 Hartford.

For \$25, we will furnish 48 Concord, 12 Delaware, 12 Creveling, 1 Union Village, 4 Hartford.

For \$50, we will furnish 100 Concord, 24 Delaware, 12 Hartford, 12 Creveling, 1 Union Village, 3 Iona, 2 Israella.

For \$100, we will furnish 300 Concord, 24 Delaware, 12 Hartford, 24 Creveling, 6 Iona, 2 Israella, 1 Martha, 1 Black Hawk.

RASPBERRIES.

We are prepared to furnish plants of *HORNET, PILATE, IMPROVED BLACK CAP*, and fifteen other varieties.

SELECT LIST OF RASPBERRIES,

(Not by mail.)

For \$5 we will furnish 1 doz. plants Hornet, 1 doz. Pilate, 1 doz. Brinckle's Orange and $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Improved Black Cap.

For \$10 we will furnish 1 dozen Hornet, 1 dozen Pilate, 1 dozen Imperial, 1 dozen Brinckle's Orange, 1 dozen Improved Black Cap, 1 dozen White Cap, 1 dozen Allen's Hardy, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Purple Cane.

SELECT LIST OF BLACKBERRIES.

(Not by mail.)

For \$10, we will furnish (No. 1), 100 each of the New Rochelle and Dorchester, and 12 Newman's Thornless.

Or (No. 2), 100 New Rochelle, 12 Dorchester, 12 Newman, 1 Wilson's Early and 1 Kittatiny.

CURRENTS.

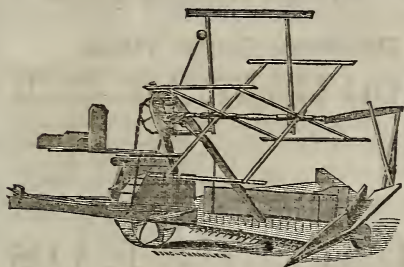
Having given much attention to securing a good stock of Currants, we are able to furnish, in any quantity, all the old and new kinds, including Cherry, White Grape, Versailles, Fertile de Angers, Victoria, Black Naples, &c.

Send for our Catalogue.

We are constantly receiving very many letters of inquiry in reference to the culture of Small Fruits. The information sought after is contained in the new edition of our Catalogue, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents. It is furnished at less than cost, and is worth ten times the amount to all interested in the subject of which it treats.

J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M^c CORMICK'S SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.



The careful attention of the farming community is respectfully called to this machine.

We claim it to be the BEST and CHEAPEST SELF-RAKER in the market, and in support thereof, we refer to some few of the large number of testimonials in our possession:—

“I worked two of McCormick's Reapers through the harvest very successfully; the Self-Rake placed the wheat more evenly than it could be done by hand.”

EDWARD LLOYD, *Easton, Md.*

“The performance of the machine was in every way satisfactory, indeed I regard McCormick's as the standard machine.”

B. M. RHODES, *Baltimore.*

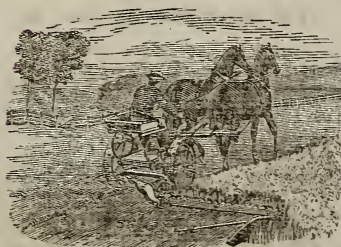
“Altogether, I have never had as much satisfaction with any machine.”

EDWIN E. GOTT, *West River, Md.*

“It beats the world. I cut 75 acres in 3½ days, without any breakage or stoppage.”

ALEX. EMERSON, *Paca Island.*

M^c CORMICK'S Two Wheel Mowers!



Fully tested last season with the Ball, Buckeye, Cayuga Chief, Hubbard, Manny, Wood, and other Mowers, and acknowledged by all to be SUPERIOR TO THEM OR ANY MOWER now in use.

With a view of introducing this Mower into this section of the country, we are willing to allow any purchaser the privilege of working it alongside of any other Mower, he agreeing to KEEP AND PAY FOR THE ONE PREFERRED.

For further particulars send for a circular.

SPEAR BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS,
41 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! EUROPEAN SEEDS,

1866.

Having located my Seed Department at No. 62 Fayette, 4 doors from Calvert, I intend keeping a general assortment of **FRESH AND GENUINE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS**, of the most desirable kinds, which will be sold on reasonable terms. I would respectfully invite the attention of all in want of Fresh & Genuine Seeds, to my assortment—all warranted true to name. Catalogues ready, and will be sent to applicants.

I have also at my extensive **HOTHOUSES**, a general assortment of **GREEN HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS**, of the most desirable kinds. **ROSES**—a large collection. **DAHLIAS**, **TUBEROSES**, **GLADIOLUS**, and every thing necessary and desirable for Ornamenting Grounds and Gardens. Address

JAMES PENTLAND,

m2t No. 62 Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.

Wilson's Early Blackberry.

The largest, best, and most productive; ripe before any other Blackberry; yielding its whole crop in the *shortest* period, between *Raspberries* and other *Blackberries*, just the time when Fruit is scarce and brings the highest price.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY

For *Hardiness* and *Productiveness* is unequalled; bearing the extreme cold of Minnesota without injury, and yielding in that latitude a splendid crop of Fruit—it has produced here over 200 bushels per acre.

20 Acres in Strawberries.

Best varieties. Send for Catalogues gratis.

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LATAKIA TOBACCO SEED,

Grown by the distinguished traveller **BAYARD TAYLOR**, on his farm in Pennsylvania, from seed obtained by him, direct from Mount Lebanon. This is considered in the Orient, the finest smoking tobacco in the world, and brings a higher price there, than the Turkish, or any other variety. It exhales a delicious aromatic odor, resembling that of dried roses, and is believed to be an entirely distinct species of Tobacco, peculiar to Mt. Lebanon. B. Taylor has placed in my hands, his whole stock of seed for sale, and as the amount is small, it has been put up in 50 cent packages, which will be mailed on remission of the amount with stamp.

PASCHALL MORRIS,

Seedsman and Florist,

1120 Market Street, Philadelphia.

ma-2t

C. B. ROGERS,

133 Market Street, Philadelphia,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd,
And Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

Garden Seeds—Seed Wheat.

CANARY, HEMP AND RAPE SEED.

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The subscriber's Priced List of European Seeds,
Growth 1865,
Is **NOW PUBLISHED**, for the **TRADE ONLY**.
Sent free on application. And is receiving supplies
by steamer, weekly—all his own contract stock.

Thomas McElroy,

EUROPEAN SEED GROWER & IMPORTER

m2t 71 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Delaware Grape Vines.

5,000 WELL ROOTED AND THRIFTY
GENUINE DELAWARE Grape
Vines, from the original Delaware Vine (transplanted
in Delaware Co., Ohio, by my father, in 1839.)
for sale by **RICHARD COLVIN,**

No. 77 East Baltimore street,
Baltimore.

2t*

PURE SEEDS

And EXPERIENCED SEEDSMEN,

Are of such vital importance that we have spared no pains to procure what we know to be so much desired in this vicinity, and we are now receiving per Steamer Delaware our stock of **EUROPEAN SEEDS**, selected from the best growers in England and the continent of Europe, which together with our American growth of Seeds, are being arranged by our Seedsman, Mr. LE ROY, who was for many years with the house of Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York. Our stock will be the largest ever offered in this market, and those wishing to purchase pure Seed (at wholesale or retail) or **ANY INFORMATION** in regard to Seeds or the mode of culture, will please call on or address

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

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STOVE BRICK LININGS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

Square Fire Brick,

OF GOOD QUALITY;

GLAZED VITRIFIED

Drain & Water Pipe

With Bell Ends, in three feet lengths—of all sizes,
with connections, constantly on hand, and for
sale at the

YARD, FOOT OF CROSS STREET,

Near Ellicott's Iron Furnace.

Geo. R. Rittenhouse, Agent,

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Peaches, Roses, &c.

We offer for coming season a fair supply of very fine Peach Trees, in connection with other Nursery stock; also, a stock of

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach,

A most beautiful and attractive Dwarf variety, very peculiar in growth and foliage, and bearing very handsome and excellent fruit. We also invite attention to our large and fine assortment of Roses—largely of constant blooming varieties—consisting of

Hybrid Perpetual---Bourbon---China---Noisette---Tea--- Prairie, &c., &c.

Grown in the open ground, on their *own roots*, (a few varieties excepted,) and excellent plants for outdoor planting. Also, a fine assortment of

DWARF APPLES & STANDARD PEARS,

Including some fine *extra-sized* trees. *DWARF PEARS*, of *extra size*. *DWARF CHERRIES*, *GRAPES*, of choicest varieties, including Adirondac, Iona and Isabella, and other fruits generally.

Shade Trees, Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Shrubs, Hedge Plants, &c.

In large supply and great variety.

Enclose stamp for Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, and new Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Plants, Roses, &c., just issued.

EDW. J. EVANS & CO.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

ma-2t

THE

GREAT BONE FERTILIZER For SOUTHERN LANDS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE!

Containing } 53 per cent. of PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 } 4.05 do AMMONIA.

It should be borne in mind that the *Phosphate of Lime* in this article, being obtained exclusively from *Raw Bones* and a true *Bird Guano*, there is no portion of it inoperative as in the case of *Super Phosphates* made from *Mineral Guanos*, but being entirely soluble in the soil continues to impart its fertilizing qualities to the crops for years.

It is guaranteed to be more beneficial to the soil than *Peruvian Guano*, for while it has sufficient *Ammonia* to push forward the crop it has no excess of it, as *Peruvian Guano* has, and therefore does not over-stimulate the land, but continues to impart its fertilizing qualities for years.

The remarkable success which has attended its use in Maryland and parts of Virginia, is a sufficient guarantee to induce those who have not tried it, to do so.

My price in Baltimore is uniform with the manufacturer's factory prices—and it can be obtained at the same price, adding cost of transportation from Baltimore, from dealers throughout the Southern States.

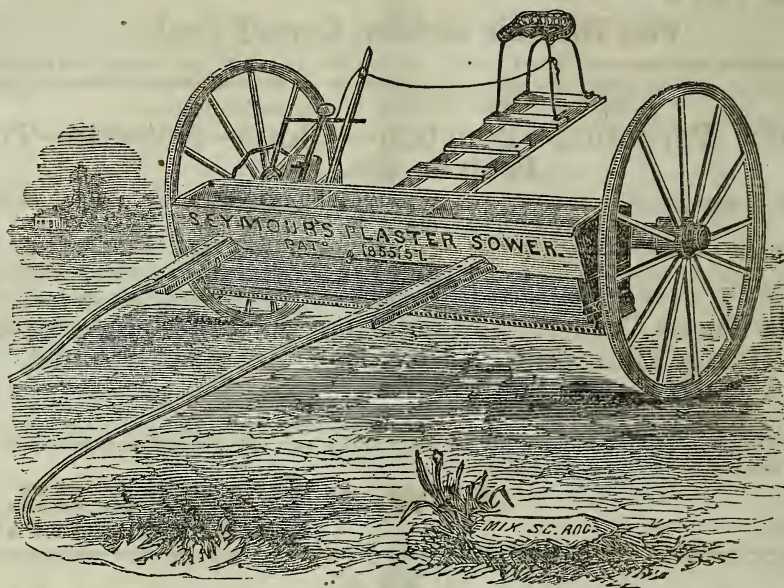
GEORGE DUGDALE,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

105 SMITH'S WHARE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

SEYMOUR'S NEW & IMPROVED PLASTER SOWER.



PRICE, IN BALTIMORE, \$65.00.

This Machine will sow Guano, Bone Dust, Plaster, Ashes, Lime and all fine Fertilizers—any quantity per acre as desired. It will sow them as well when very damp as when dry. Coals in wood ashes, and all lumpy substances, not harder than charcoal, are readily crushed or ground while sowing. Wet ashes from the leach tub, can be sown in the most perfect manner. The machine is very simple in construction, as well as strong and durable. They have been in use for the past five years and not one of them has failed to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

A tongue is furnished instead of thills, if desired. Every machine warranted as represented above.

BALTIMORE Co., Md., Oct. 24, 1865.

I have given the Seymour Improved Plaster Sower a trial with Brown Mexican Guano, and can say, a machine never worked better. It is simple in construction, easily arranged, and to all appearances, very durable.

Yours Respectfully,

PHILIP T. GEORGE.

From the Report of the New York State Fair, held at Utica, September, 1865, by A. A. Willard, A. M.

"P. & C. H. Seymour had a Plaster Sower on the ground that seemed to be very efficient. To show that it would sow damp plaster or other fertilizers, they were sowing leached ashes with it, so wet that water could be pressed from them with the hand."

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1864.

P. & C. H. Seymour—Dear Sirs—The Plaster Sower I bought of you last spring, operates entirely to my satisfaction. You will remember that I ordered six of the machines for my neighbors, who are all very much pleased with them.

Yours, very Truly,

DARIUS VEDDER.

The following is an extract of a Letter from Hon. T. C. Peters, dated Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8th, 1866:

I have bought a farm in Maryland, and shall want a full stock of your Implements in the Spring, &c.

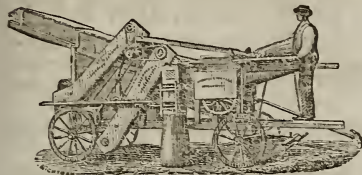
All Orders and Communications promptly attended to. Address

ap-tf

P. & C. H. SEYMOUR, East Bloomfield, N. Y.

Pitts Buffalo Threshing Machine

Is Unquestionably the BEST, and Takes the Lead.




It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 34 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power,

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher. For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can compare with this.  Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand.

We are also prepared to furnish all descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery—some of which we name, as follows:

Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower, with all the latest Improvements, for the harvest of 1866. It is a perfect machine—Light Draft—Folding Bar—Two Wheels—warranted to cut in any Grass or Grain, wet or dry—Steel Finger Bar—Steel Cutter Bar—Steel Faced Guards—in short, one of the most successful machines ever introduced. Also, **Hubbard's Self-Raking Reaper**, exclusively for cutting grain. From 5 to 6 feet cut.

Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill, with Improved Guano Attachment and Grass Seed Sower. The best in the world.

Linton's Iron Geared Machines, with Thrashers and Straw Carriers.

Linton's Corn Meal and Chopping Mill—Indispensable to the farmer.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

Trimmer's Smut Machines—Has given the greatest satisfaction, together with a large assortment of *Plows and Plow Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Wheel Horse Rakes, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills*—in short, everything required by the farmer, all of which we offer on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

LINTON & LAMOTT,

ap-6t 151 N. High St., Baltimore, Md.—and Winchester, Va.

Canton Agricultural Works.


BALTIMORE, MD.

The undersigned would inform Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that the above Works are now in full operation. Valuable improvements have lately been added to this extensive establishment, the Machinery of which is all in complete working order, propelled by a forty-horse engine with a large **FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP**, where we do all our own Casting and Fitting up, enabling us to supply Farmers and Dealers with all the best Farming Implements at reasonable prices. At the above Works will be manufactured

J. Montgomery & Bro's Rockaway Fan,



Which has taken 110 Premiums, 7 Silver Medals, and needs no recommendation. Also, the **Virginia Farm Mill** with French Burs, run by horse power, and all the best **PLOWS** now in use. Also, *Cultivators, Harrows, Iron Geared Threshers, the Pelton Triple Geared Horse Power*, with all the necessary Castings for repairing the above. We would call the particular attention of Farmers and Dealers to our **SOUTHERN GIANT CIDER MILL**, which is one of the most durable and complete Mills ever invented—we have the exclusive right for all the Southern States. We would invite all our friends and the public who feel an interest in witnessing the operation of manufacturing farming implements by machinery, to call at the Canton Agricultural Works and examine for themselves.

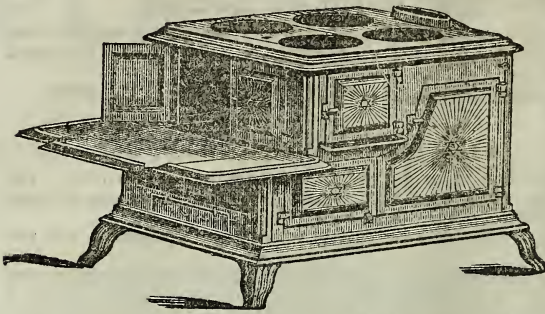
 All orders promptly attended to.

Office and Wareroom—No. 5 Hollingsworth St. between Calvert and Light, near Pratt St.—also Entrance No. 37 Grant St.

MONTGOMERY, SLADE & CO.

BIBB & CO.

(BENTLEY C. BIBB, formerly of Virginia.)



ap-9t

Offer to their friends from the country the **LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF**

Cook Stoves—Ranges—Furnaces—Agricultural Boilers—and REPAIRS for all kinds of Parlor and Cook Stoves, to be found in the city.

They call special attention to their justly celebrated

Re-improved Old Dominion Cook Stove,

For sale only Wholesale and retail, at the

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,

39 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sole Agency for the **ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW VENTILATOR**, a sure cure for **SMOKING CHIMNEYS**.



are of the first importance, will be supplied on favorable terms.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, resident in localities remote from parties who vend our Seeds, will be supplied (by Mail, post-paid, or Express) with Seeds of quality seldom equaled.

LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER, 1866,

Containing numerous Hints on Horticulture, will be mailed to all applicants who enclose a two-cent stamp, with their address.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

NOS. 21 & 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

ma-3t

PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

FOUNDED 1782.

By its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its *very low* charges for Board and Tuition, this Institution, now about to begin its 84th year, offers advantages perhaps not surpassed by any similar College.

The Fall Term will begin Sept. 25, 1865. For catalogue, &c., address,

Rev. A. SUTTON, M. A., Principal.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, LL. D.,

President Board of Visitors and Governors.

PEREGRINE WROTH, M. D., Secretary.

sep-1y

RHODES SUPER PHOSPHATE THE STANDARD MANURE.

This long established Manure can be procured as usual, by Dealers and Farmers.

B. M. RHODES & CO,

Office, 82 South Street, Bowly's Wharf,
fe-3t **BALTIMORE, MD.**

WHITCOMB'S Metallic Spring-Tooth Horse Hay RAKE.

Patented Oct. 5, 1858, by GEO. WHITCOMB, Portchester, N. Y.

The above Rake is designed for hay-raking and gleaning grain fields. As a gleaner after the cradle in the wheat field, it has often paid its cost in a single day. Having been thoroughly tested, it is offered in entire confidence to farmers and dealers. It performs just as well on rough, uneven or stony as on smooth ground.

In simplicity, cheapness and efficiency it cannot be excelled. A larger number have been sold than any other wheel-rake. It has been the leading rake in New England and New York these half dozen years. For rakes and circulars, apply to

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

ap-tf

RAKE RODS

For the Teeth of the Wheel Horse Rake. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR 1866!

Four Sheep Premiums!

MARYLAND FARMER.

In addition to the very liberal list of Premiums already published, we now offer still stronger inducements for 1866, through the kindness of Hon. T. C. Peters, who appreciating the circulation of agricultural papers, authorizes us to offer the following

SHEEP PRIZES:

FIRST—MERINO RAM, worth \$150—to be awarded to the person sending the *Largest List of New Subscribers*.

SECOND—MERINO RAM, worth \$100—for the second highest list.

THIRD—MERINO or COTSWOLD RAM,—worth \$50—for the third highest list.

FOURTH—A PEN OF FIVE EWES—worth \$30—for the fourth highest list.

There is to be NO LIMIT to these Prizes—the party sending us the LARGEST LIST shall receive the FIRST PREMIUM, and so on through all the Prizes. The time will be extended until 1st OF JULY NEXT—but competitors will be required to send names and money as fast as received—and subscriptions may commence any time from JANUARY to JULY. The sheep will be delivered in Baltimore, or from the farm of Mr. Peters, in Howard County, Md.

Premium for the Ladies.

We offer to the person sending us the *Largest Number of New Subscribers*, one of

WHEELER & WILSON'S

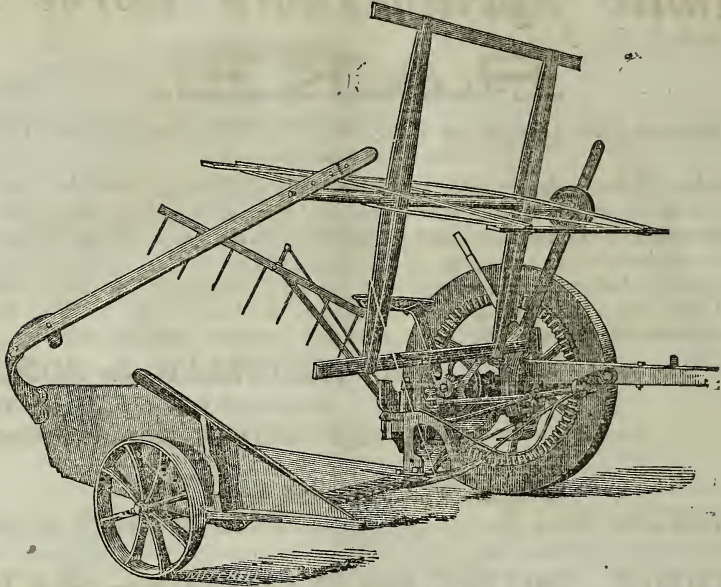


SEWING MACHINES,

This machine ranks No. 1, and is made by the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.—and can be seen at all times at Mr. W. MERRILL'S, Agent, No. 214 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, or who will send pamphlet containing cut, description, &c., to all who may desire it. Those competing for the Sewing Machine will please state the fact, so that we may open an account with each competitor. *No Limit to this Prize—the Highest Number of New Subscribers will take the Machine.*

Time for competition expires JULY 1st, 1866.

PERFECTION IN REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.



HOWARD'S COMBINED REAPING & MOWING MACHINES,

Possesses many improvements and advantages over other machines. These improvements are patented and will not be attached to any other machine this season. The simplicity and acknowledged durability, together with its light draft, and perfect adaptability to all surfaces of ground and kinds of grain, and the perfect manner in which it cuts both grass and grain, makes it the most desirable machine for the farmer to buy.

Those in want of the latest and best improvements in the way of cutting Grain or Grass will do well to send their orders EARLY, to

apth

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert st., Baltimore.

"Staunton Spectator,"

STAUNTON, VA.

To Merchants, Manufacturers and Business Men Generally.

The "SPECTATOR," published in Staunton, Va., is the best advertising medium in the interior of the State. It is published in one of the largest towns in the interior, situated in the center of the State, with Railroads and good Turnpikes radiating in all directions, which makes it the focus of trade for all the surrounding counties, and the locality to which their citizens look for the news.

It was the first paper that was established here nearly a

century ago, and is now in the 42nd year of its existence under its present title—"Staunton Spectator." It has always been well sustained by the most substantial portion of the people.

It has the largest list of paying subscribers of any paper in the interior of Virginia.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Tradesmen and others, who wish to call the attention of the people of Virginia to their business would promote their interest by adopting the "Spectator" as their medium of communication.

A copy of the paper sent when requested.
Advertisers who desire the paper to be sent as long as the advertisement is ordered to be published, will please say so when the advertisement is ordered.

Address, "STAUNTON SPECTATOR,"
Staunton, Va.

COLLINS & CO'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS! SMITH'S PATENT.

In offering our Cast Steel Plows to farmers we wish to call attention to their advantages :

1st. It is the only Plow yet produced which will invariably scour in any soil.

2d. It is now a well established fact that it will *last from three to six times longer than any other Steel Plow.*

3d. It can easily be demonstrated that *it draws lighter than any other Plow cutting the same width and depth of furrow.*

4th. It will plow in the most perfect manner at any desired depth between three and twelve inches, which is a third larger range than is possessed by most other Plows, while in difficult soils none other can be run deeper than six or eight inches.

5th. The same Plow works perfectly not only in stubble and corn ground, but in timothy and clover sod.

6th. In every part it is made of the best material, and no pains are spared to produce a uniformly good and merchantable article.

It is no longer an experiment, having been fairly before the public five years, fully sustaining all and even more than has been claimed for it. Thousands of practical farmers testify to its advantages, and pronounce it cheaper than any other in the market.

7th. A superior quality of steel, by a peculiar and difficult process, is cast in molds into the exact shape desired for the moldboards, shares and land sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The parts are then highly tempered ground and polished. Their extreme hardness and smoothness, added to their admirable form give them great durability and lightness of draft, and enables them to scour in soil where no other Plow will.

W. H. COLE, Agent,
No. 17 S. CHARLES STREET, Baltimore, Md.

ma-3t

Field & Garden Seeds!

Having perfected our arrangements with the most celebrated seed growers of this country and Europe, we are able to supply Merchants, Farmers or Gardeners with *Fresh and Genuine* Garden and Field Seeds upon the most favorable terms.

We would call the particular attention of Country dealers to our present large and varied assortment, which has been grown especially for us, and we can guarantee them to be as represented. All orders will receive our best attention, and it shall be our constant endeavour to merit the liberal patronage we have heretofore received.

Catalogues containing practical directions for the cultivation and management of "Field and Garden Seeds," may be obtained (without charge) by applying by mail or otherwise, to

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

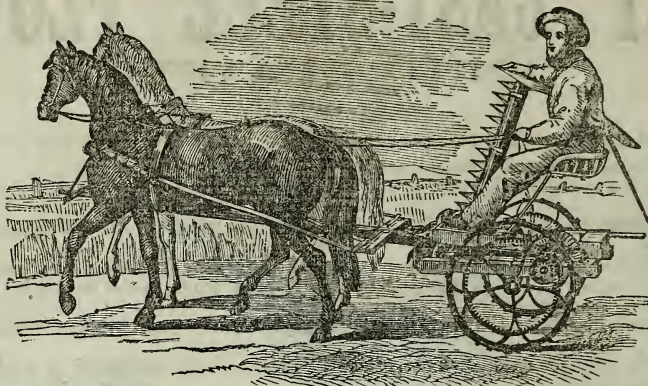
Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

Amongst our stock will be found all the best varieties of the following kinds of seeds and many others not here enumerated:—

TILDEN TOMATO SEED.

ASPARAGUS—DWARF OR SNAP BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—BEET—BORECOLE,
OR KALE—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, best imported—BROCOLI—CABBAGE—CARROT—
CAULIFLOWER—CELERY—CHERVIL—COLLARDS—CORN SALAD, OR FET-
TICUS—CORN—CRESS—CUCUMBER—EGG PLANT—ENDIVE—KOHL-
RABI, or Turnip Rooted Cabbage—LEEK—LETTUCE—MELON—
MUSTARD—NASTURTIUM—OKRA—ONION—PARSLEY
—PARSNIP—PEAS—PEPPER—PUMPKIN—
RADISH—RHUBARB—SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT—SPINACH—SQUASH OR CYMBLIN—
TOMATO—TURNIP—HERBS—FLOWERS—MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

THE UNION MOWER.



E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Have completed their arrangements for the **EXCLUSIVE** Sale of the Union Mower in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

This is beyond all question the most desirable Mower now in use, not one having failed last season among the great quantity sold. Price \$120 for the 4 foot machine, and \$130 for the 4½ foot machine. It is probable that the price will be advanced, but our price will at all times be as low as any good machine in the market, and machines warranted to be the best.

There has been much competition between the different inventors and manufacturers, in striving to produce the most perfect machine. It is believed that each have gained some good points, and that the god of Genius has somewhat equally divided his favors. It appears to be the labor of each successful manufacturer to convince the farmer that his arrangement, his gearing, guard and knives, or whatever his alleged improvement may consist of, makes his machine superior to all others. It requires no argument to convince the farmer that a machine combining, as the Union Mower does, *all* of the important and valuable features of the various machines, is *the* machine for practical use.

The following Testimonials as to the efficiency of this Mower are from gentlemen well known in Maryland and Virginia.

MOUNT AIRY, MD., February 22d, 1866.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. In reply to your inquiry regarding the merits of the Union Mower I purchased of you last summer, have to say, that it was used on my farm and several others in the neighborhood, and I have never seen its equal. It is of lighter draft than any other machine, makes clean and speedy work, and kept in good order all through harvest. When I received the Mower your clerk wrote me it could beat the world. I have not traveled quite over the world, but as far as I have traveled I have never met its rival.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY BUSSARD.

STAUNTON, VA., February 23d, 1866.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons—I purchased of you, a "Union Mower," last season, and upon trial find it superior to any mower I have ever used before.

Yours, respectfully,

M. G. HARMAN.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
AGENCY,
67 W. FAYETTE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
GUANO,
FERTILIZERS,
IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY,
LIVE STOCK,
SEEDS,
TREES, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

JOHN MERRYMAN,

Formerly Prest. Md. State Agricultural Society.

B. H. WARING,

Formerly of "American Farmer" and "Rural Register" Agencies.

North-Devon Oxen.

Two Yoke OXEN, bred by George Patterson, Esq.
Very superior. Also, a good Ox Cart.

For sale by **JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.**
Farmers and Planters Agency, 67 Fayette-st. Balt.

HEREFORDS.

Heifers and Bull Calves. For sale by

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,
Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

CARRIAGES

Of all description, manufactured by one of the best makers in Wilmington, Delaware, including Six-seat Planters Carriages, at \$375. Orders received and Carriages delivered by.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.
Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

SHEEP.

Shropshire, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep.

For sale by **JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,**
Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

BRABMA FOOTRA FOWLS.

For sale by **JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.**
Farmers' and Planters' Agency,
67 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

CHESTER PIGS,

For sale by **JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.**
67 Fayette street, Baltimore.

WANTED—

A pair of CHINA PIGS.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.
Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.

SHEEP--Cotswold & Southdown Sheep,

For sale by **JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.**
Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

180 Broadway, New York,

ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,


SILVER WARE, FI I GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS,

Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and

Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders,

Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains,

Gold Rings, &c., Valued at

 \$1,000,000. 

DISTRIBUTION is made in the following manner:

CERTIFICATES naming each article and its VALUE are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some Article, will be delivered at our office or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 Cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what Article it DRAWS, and its value, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the Article named, or can choose ANY OTHER one Article on our List at the same value.

Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES, may, in this manner, obtain an Article WORTH FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

FOR ONE DOLLAR

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value. ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

The Eureka Gift Association

would call attention to the fact of its being the Original and Largest Gift Association in the country. We are therefore enabled to send FINE GOODS, and give better chances to obtain the more valuable prizes, than any other establishment of the kind. The business continues to be conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association and have kindly allowed the use of their names, many other names might be published were we permitted:—

Doct. J. R. Marsh, 146 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Piano, value \$500; Col. S. M. Robertson, St. Charles Hotel, N. O., La., Oil Painting, value \$100; Mrs. Lucy Adams, Detroit, Mich., Gold Watch, value \$150; Patrick Burk, 121 Chapel street, New Haven Connecticut, Melodeon, value \$200; Jesse R. Williams, Springfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value \$150; Mrs. M. N. Roberts, Revere House, Boston, Mass., Piano, value \$350; Hon. Nelson J. White, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, value \$100; Luther Brown, 23 Pleasant street, Fall River, Mass., Gold Watch, value \$150; Mrs. J. Phillips, Worcester, Mass., Melodeon, value \$200; J. S. Brown, Westfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value \$125; Miss E. Davis, Natick, Mass., two prizes Melodeon, value \$225, Cluster Diamond Ring, value \$300.

1c-3t*

To be Sold for One Dollar Each,
Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until
you know what you will receive.

	EACH.
50 Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, worth.....	\$250 00 to 500 00
50 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases.....	125 00 to 225 00
100 Fine Oil Paintings.....	25 00 to 100 00
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches.....	75 00 to 150 00
150 Diamond Rings.....	50 00 to 200 00
250 Ladies' Gold Watches.....	60 00 to 85 00
450 Silver Watches.....	25 00 to 50 00
200 Fine Steel Engravings, Framed.....	12 00 to 25 00
100 Music Boxes.....	12 00 to 45 00
100 Silver Revolving Patent Castors.....	15 00 to 40 00
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets.....	15 00 to 35 00
500 Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons.....	15 00 to 30 00
2,500 Vest and Neck Chains.....	5 00 to 25 00
2,500 Ladies' Silver Porte Monies.....	8 00 to 15 00
3,000 Silver Butter Knives.....	3 00 to 7 00
2,000 Pair Ear Rings, (new styles).....	1 50 to 6 00
3,000 Gold Pencils and Tooth Picks.....	3 00 to 8 00
3,000 Onyx, and Amethyst Brooches.....	4 00 to 10 00
3,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches.....	4 00 to 6 00
1,000 Masonic Pins.....	4 50 to 6 50
2,000 Fine Gold Watch Keys.....	3 50 to 6 50
5,000 Children's Armlets.....	2 50 to 8 00
2,500 Sets of Bosom Studs.....	1 50 to 5 00
2,500 Enameled Sleeve Buttons.....	2 50 to 10 00
10,000 Plain Gold and Chased Rings.....	1 00 to 5 00
5,000 Stone Set and Seal Rings.....	2 50 to 10 00
5,000 Lockets, all sizes.....	2 00 to 7 00
10,000 Sets of Ladies' Jewelry.....	8 00 to 20 00
4,000 Watch Charms (each).....	3 00 to 5 50
5,000 Gold Pens, Silver Ex. Cases.....	4 00 to 6 00
5,000 Gent's Breast and Scarf Pins.....	3 00 to 20 00
2,000 Ladies' New Style Belt Buckles.....	4 00 to 6 50
2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains.....	6 00 to 20 00
1,000 Gold Thimbles.....	7 00 to 14 00
2,000 Sets Ladies' Jet and Gold.....	10 00 to 20 00
10,000 Gold Crosses.....	1 50 to 4 00
6,000 Oval Band Bracelets.....	6 00 to 20 00
4,000 Chased Bracelets.....	5 00 to 16 00
2,000 Ball Eardrops, all colors.....	3 00 to 5 00
5,000 Fine Gold Pens.....	2 00 to 3 50
2,000 New Style Jet and Gold Eardrops.....	3 00 to 7 00
2,500 New Style Long Crystal Eardrops.....	4 00 to 8 00
2,000 Gold Pens.....	3 00 to 6 00

AG- A CHANCE TO OBTAIN ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES FOR ONE DOLLAR BY PURCHASING A SEALED ENVELOPE FOR 25 CENTS.

AG-Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for \$1.00; Eleven for \$2.00; Thirty for \$5.00; Sixty-five for \$10.00; One Hundred for \$15.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Our patrons are desired to send United State money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary.

Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied by the CASH, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written.— Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,
BOX 25706 P. O., NEW YORK.

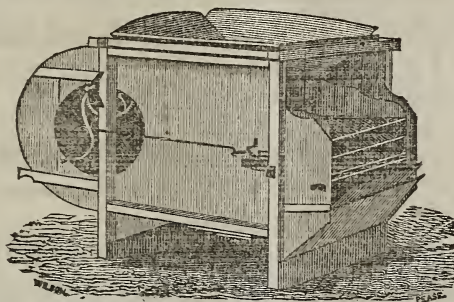
SOUTHERN AGENTS, E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

SOUTHERN AGENTS,

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

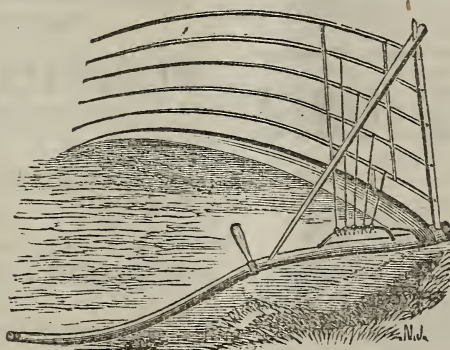
GRANT FAN MILL AND CRADLE CO.,

Successors to I. T. GRANT & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers of the
CELEBRATED DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN & RICE FANS,
BRYAN GRANT GRAIN FANS,
COFFEE CLEANER, THERMOMETER CHURNS,



IMPROVED SOUTHERN GRAIN CRADLES,

With D. H. VIAL'S Patent Adjustable Double-Acting Brace Wedge—all made of
the best material and by experienced workmen, and have taken over 100
best Premiums in the United States.



Address,

GRANT FAN MILL & CRADLE CO.

JUNCTION, RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

OR

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Who are the EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the sale of our goods in BALTIMORE and the SOUTHERN STATES. Our goods will be sold by our Agents, Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, in Baltimore at our regular wholesale factory prices, and we advise our southern customers to send their orders early to our Baltimore Agents, in order that they may secure a full supply, as it is evident from orders already received that the demand will exceed the supply during the coming season.

SOUTHERN AGENTS, E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH!
SEWING MACHINE!

Awarded the Highest Premium
AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR,
JUST HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND,
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
Where all the machines of Europe and America were in
competition—also at the
PARIS, FRANCE, AND AT EVERY
UNITED STATES FAIR,
At which **SEWING MACHINES** were exhibited.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine cannot be unravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

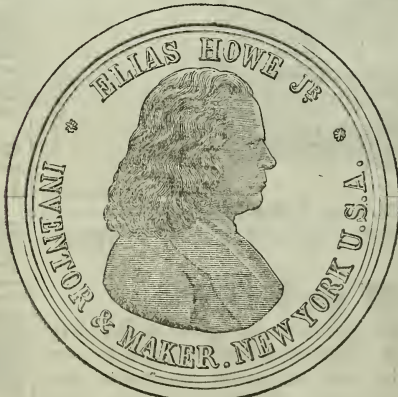
The machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Office, 214 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

(TRADE MARK.)



(None Genuine without this mark.)

FOR TAILORING AND MANUFACTURING.
DEPOT 214 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE,
W. MERRELL, Agent.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
IN BALTIMORE.

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
199, 201 and 203 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,

Invite the attention of

MERCHANTS VISITING BALTIMORE

To make purchases, to the very extensive

Wholesale Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,

On second floor and basement of their warehouse,

Embracing in addition to their own large and general

IMPORTATION OF

FOREIGN GOODS,

a large and well selected stock of

DOMESTICS,

WOOLENS,

and **STAPLE GOODS,**

Of every description.

OUR SPLENDID RETAIL STOCK OF GOODS

On first floor,

ARTICLES OF EVERY CLASS,

From Low PRICED to the Most MAGNIFICENT, in every
Branch of the Trade, rendering our entire
stock one of the

MOST EXTENSIVE & COMPLETE
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Wholesale and Retail Price being marked on
each article, from which

NO DEVIATION IS ALLOWED.

Parties not fully acquainted with the value of Goods,
can buy from us with perfect confidence.

ap-6t

BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

The Bruce Fertilizer is made from the fleshy parts of slaughter-house offal, decomposed by a process patented by Mr. Duncan Bruce, and concentrated by the best absorbent—dry powdered charcoal. To this is added 33 parts in 100, of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to insure the successful carrying out of the crop and to keep the land in good condition.

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Petuvian Guano, while the land is at the same time permanently enriched.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Bruce with a view to exact uniformity of character.

DIRECTIONS.

For Wheat or Rye, in drill, 300 pounds per acres broadcast, 400 to 450 pounds.

For Cotton, in drills, 300 pounds; broadcast, 400.

For Oats, broadcast, 350 pounds; drills, 250.

For Corn, 400 pounds.

For Tobacco, 350 to 400 pounds.

For potatoes, 400 to 450 pounds.

On Indian Corn, when applied in the hill, use one handful to two hills, mixing it well with the soil; should any be backward, it may be forced by a new application at the time of hoeing. When sown broadcast use 400 to 500 lbs- to the acre.

For Potatoes a handful to each hill will ensure an early and large crop.

On Beets, Carrots, Turnips and other root crops, it should, if possible, be dug in, in the fall before the seed is sown, say 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. The land then becomes impregnated with it, and each rootlet finds nourishment as the main root penetrates the earth.

Tomatoes will thrive well with a tablespoonful to each plant.

For Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes, apply at the time of planting. If the bugs are troublesome, put it around the hill and fork it in, they will disappear at once; this has been found to be the case whenever so applied.

Cauliflower and Cabbage should have about half a moderate sized handful to each, well mixed with the soil before the plant is set out.

Tobacco, the same as Cauliflower and Cabbage with the best results.


Grape Vines and Fruit Trees should receive from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. each, according to the size, in the early spring, by forking it in above the roots. Using it in a liquid form during the season, will add greatly to the crop. From testimonials received from Grape growers this Manure has no equal.

Strawberry plants are much improved by a top dressing in the early spring.

Currant and Gooseberry bushes should have a good sized handful to each bush; directions same as to vines and trees.

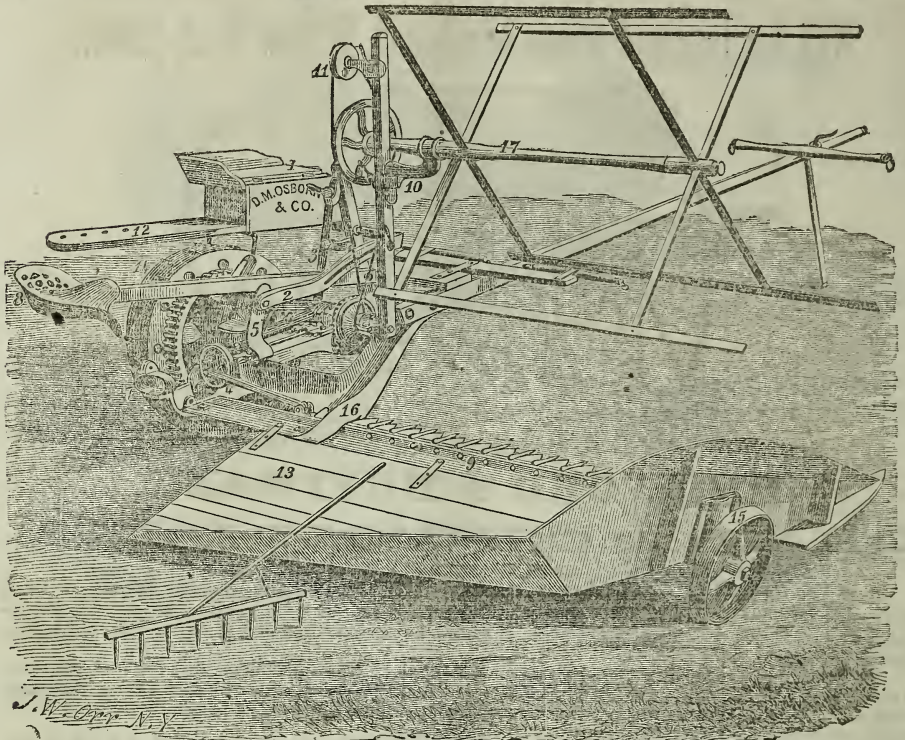
Spinach should receive a liberal top-dressing just before a rain. In potting Flowers, the Manure should be mixed with the soil, the quantity should be in proportion to the size of the pot and plant, varying from a tea-spoonful to a tablespoonful; it may also be used as a top-dressing with the best results.

In every case where the manure is used in the hill it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

 PRICE \$55 PER TON.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
No. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR BALTIMORE.

KIRBY'S Combined Reaper and Mower! FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A HAND-RAKING REAPER.

The cut above represents KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER set up as a Hand Raking Reaper—this is a light Draft machine, two horses only required—it is made mostly of Iron and STEEL—the Side Draft usually found in other machines is completely obviated in this, by the manner in which the Pole is attached; in other words, it is perfectly balanced, with perfect "Centre Draft."

This machine is *Simple* in its management, very *Durable*, *Strong* and *Reliable*, with ability to work on either rough or smooth ground; the FLEXIBILITY of the Finger Bar is perfect, with steel-faced Guards. Reaps 5 feet, 4 inches, and can be set to reap from 2 to 16 inches high. It reaps RICE as well it does wheat. (All required to convert this machine into a MOWER is to take off the Platform and Reel, which can be done in a very few minutes in the field.) It has a suspended Reel, always used in Reaping, and is used in *Mowing also on this Machine*. This machine had quite a reputation in the Southern States before the war, and maintained it in Maryland during the same.

In the West, Northwest, East and in Maryland, there are now over 40,000 of these combined machines at work giving entire satisfaction. The SELF-RAKING attachment on this Machine has given good satisfaction; it is easily attached and detached, and does not destroy the *Hand Rake*, as most other Self-Rakes do. A Descriptive Book will be mailed to any address. Price \$160, for Combined Machine—Self Rake, \$35. This is as low as other makers single Mower.

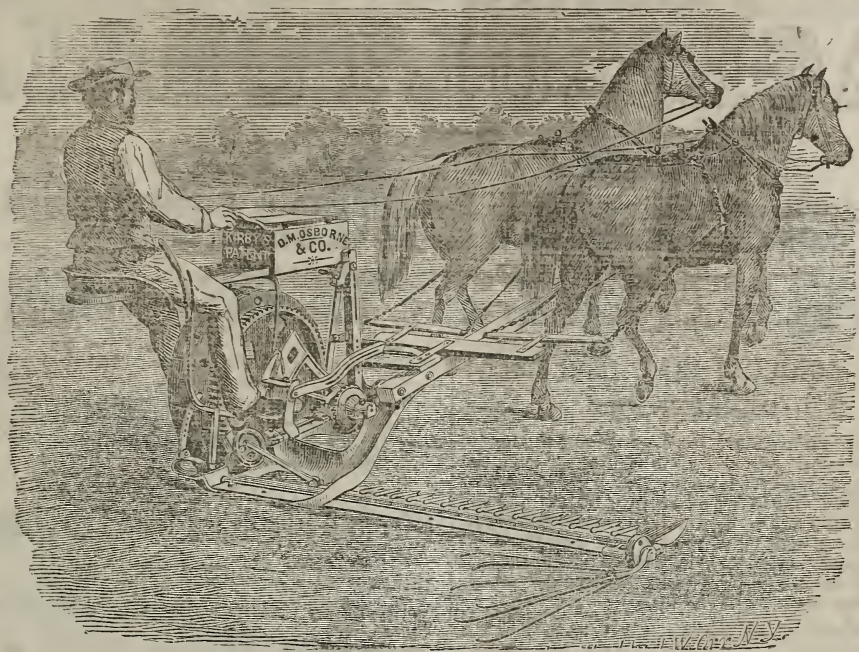
Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers.

E. G. EDWARDS, General Agent for Southern States,

29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A MOWER.

The above cut is a representation of **KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER** set up as a Mower. The Platform, in this case, is taken off, as is also the Reel, (in Timothy or other high grass it is important to have it on, and then it is left on.) Now the Finger Bar is stripped of the Platform, and a lifter Rod with **LITTER WHEEL**, and a lifter lever is attached, by which the driver raises the outer end of Finger Bar, and with his own weight a little thrown backwards, raises the inner end, thus carrying the machine over obstructions; and when over, lets it down; the end of Finger shows the Revolving Track Clearer, which clears the Grass away for the main Driving Wheel. It mows about 5 feet, and can be set to mow from 2 to 16 inches high. When rigged up for mowing, the flexibility of the Finger Bar is perfect; then the main Driving Wheel, and the Main Frame and Finger Bar are perfectly independent of each other. This renders the machine capable of working on rough ground with as much ease as it does on smooth ground. The Pole is attached on this machine so as to completely balance the machine, drawing from the "Centre Draft," thus preventing the Side Draft, so objectionable in other machines. It is a light draft two-horse machine, made mostly of **IRON** and **STEEL**—has malleable Iron Guards with steel base, or face. This machine is converted into a Reaper by bolting on Platform and Reel, which is done in a few moments.

The Kirby Combined Machine, either as a Mower or Reaper, is a plain, practical machine, perfectly devoid of all "fancy fixings" and "clap-trap arrangements" found upon many other machines, which have no useful value in them amongst practical farmers.

We ask the farmer to give the Kirby Combined Mower and Reaper a trial in 1866.—Thousands are now giving good satisfaction all over the country. We will mail a Descriptive Book to any address. Parts for Repairs always on hand.

Price for Combined, \$160.

N. B.—We have the "**KIRBY CLIPPER**," a single Mower, weighing only 400 lbs., which is the Lightest, Cheapest and Best single Mower in the world. Price \$120.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers,

E. G. EDWARDS, General Agt. for Southern States,

29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,
YORK, Pennsylvania.
A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "**AMERICAN CLIPPER**," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.—Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the 'First Premium' at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.—Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use*. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.—For further particulars please send for Circular.

felv Address **A. B. FARQUHAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.**

RICH'D CROMWELL,

Nos. 36 and 38 LIGHT STREET,

CORNER OF BALDERSTON STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.



Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Corn Coverers, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, &c.

Agents for the following Celebrated and Approved machines:

WHEELER'S HORSE POWERS,

do THRESHERS & CLEANERS.

SMALLEY'S COMBINED CORN PLOW
AND CULTIVATOR,

WAGONER'S WHEAT & GUANO DRILLS,
BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S WHEAT &
GUANO DRILLS,

GAW & CHANDLER'S SMUT MACHINE,
DERRICK'S HAY & COTTON PRESS,

HICKOK'S CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES—PARSON'S CIDER MILLS &
PRESSES—HUTCHINSON'S CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES,
WALKER'S ROCKAWAY WHEEL RAKE, and

Dorsey's Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.

Together with other well-known Implements and machines, with all the latest improvements.

GARDEN SEEDS!

In every variety, of our own growth, and imported from England, France and Belgium.

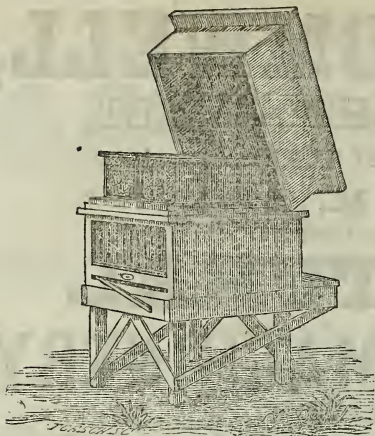
Particular attention is paid to this branch of business and all our Seeds are warranted fresh and genuine. Also, every kind of Field and Agricultural Seeds, all of which is offered at the lowest market prices.

Office of CROMWELL'S PATAPSCO NURSERIES,

Located in Anne Arundel Co., one Mile south of Baltimore,

All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs—Grape Vines, Blackberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant Plants—Strawberry, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Roses, and all kinds of Flowers, &c.

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. Catalogues furnished on application, Sole Agent for the celebrated NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINE & WRINGER, and McDOWELL'S PATENT HOMINY MILLS.



COLVIN BOX HIVE No. 2, with Observing Glass in rear.

LANGSTROTH'S

PATENT

Movable Comb BEE HIVE.

Individual and Territorial Rights to use this hive and also sample hives, may be had of the undersigned, owner of the Patent for the State of Maryland, two southern counties of Delaware and elsewhere.

RICHARD COLVIN,

No. 77 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

GEORGE H. C. NEAL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

French, English and American

DRY GOODS

"Mammoth Store,"

97 Baltimore Street,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY ST.

BALTIMORE.

NEW WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

Job Lots from Auction at a small advance. oct-11

VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY.

WM. D. CABELL,

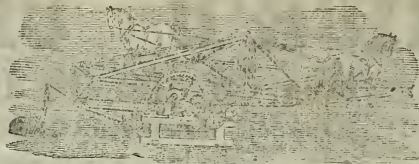
LAND AGENT for Virginia, and especially for those counties bordering on James River, will give the closest attention to buying, selling and renting or managing of Real Estate.

Address

WM. D. CABELL,
TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE,
Nelson Co., Va.

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Perry's American Horse Power,



MANUFACTURED BY

**REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
ILION, NEW YORK.**

The superiority of this Power is beyond dispute, and consists in the direct communication of the force, from the horse to the various machines to which it is applied.

It will do double the work (with a given number of horses) of any other Sweep Power in use; it is also more simple and durable in construction, is lighter and less liable to get out of order, and is easier and safer for the horses than any other Power whatever.

Circulars sent to order.

aug-ly*

THE TRUE

CAPE COD CRANBERRY,

For October and November planting, also for April, May, and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the most desirable Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also, a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town, for the sale of Trees, Plants, and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,
no6t Plymouth, Mass.

Dr. JAMES HIGGINS,

**Analytical & Consulting Chemist,
AND GEOLOGIST;**

Late State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland,

No. 5 ST. PAUL STREET, Baltimore.

Analysis of Soils, Ores, Manures and all other substances, promptly made.

OIL, COAL and other Mineral Lands and Farming Lands examined in any part of the country. de-6t*

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or irred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonful.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLANE'S.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.


2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

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TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

"EXCELSIOR."

Containing } *AMMONIA*, 6 per cent.
 } *PHOSPHATE OF LIME*, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano* and *Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to Agriculturists, combining all the stimulating properties of the Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with EXCELSIOR, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guarantied by the manufacturer.

Price—\$80 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent. of Ammonia*, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on Wheat and Corn, has proved its superiority to all Super Phosphates in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES),

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

Price—\$55 per ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"B" do do

"C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid and No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Containing nearly 3 per cent, of Ammonia. Unequalled for the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in fine dry powder for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to Peruvian Guano pound for pound in the growth of Cotton and Tobacco. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The Cotton Planters of Georgia and the Tobacco Planters of Maryland use "*Excelsior*" exclusively, Price—\$80 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,
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LIST OF

FIRST CLASS GOODS,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Horse Powers,
Threshing Machines,
Wheat Fans,
Wheat and Seed Drills,
Reapers and Mowers,
Corn and Cob Crushers,
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Cider Mills,
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Hay Presses,
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Stump Pullers,
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Horse Hay Forks,
Dirt Scoops,
Washing Machines,
Clothes Wringers,
Cotton Gins,
Grindstones,
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Field and Garden Rollers,
Hominy Mills,
Farm Bells,
Pumps of all kinds,
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Well Wheels,
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Crow Bars,
Post Hole Augurs,
Ox Balls,
Sheep Shears,
Cow Ties and Bull Rings,
Curry Combs and Brushes,
Hatchets,
Rake Handles,
Plows and Harrows,
Cultivators,
Plow Handles,
Plow Castings of every description,
Plow Bolts,
Plow Bridles & Back Straps,
Horse Collars,
Harness,
Trace Chains,
Garden, Canal & Coal Barrows,
Store Trucks,
Wheel Rakes,
Hand Rakes,
Ox Yokes,
Churns,

Folding Ladders,
Meat Cutters,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Grain Cradles,
Scythes and Sneaths,
Scythe Stones,
Scythe Rifles,
Weather Vanes,
Ox Muzzles,
Hand Plows and Cultivators,
Swingle Trees,
Hammers,
Wrenches,
Hay Knives,
Grass Hooks,
Corn Knives,
Sickles,
Garden Shears,
Grass Shears,
Pruning Knives,
Edging Knives,
Garden Trowels & Forks,
Axes, Picks,
Mattocks,
Grubbing Hoes,
Shovels, Spades,
Hay and Manure Forks,
Axe Handles,
Hoe Handles,
Fork Handles,

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &C.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Balt.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY,
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz:

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS;
The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a
variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for
Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE
WHEAT FANS—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,
Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and
Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,

Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which
there are none better—PLOWS, Plow Castings, Harrows, and
Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Re-
volving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of
Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds,
Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultu-
ral Boilers. &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers.**
Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal,
Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
141 PREATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools term hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.—Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

INSPECTION REPORTS OF PACIFIC GUANO.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

Attention is invited to the annexed reports of inspection analysis of six cargoes of PACIFIC GUANO (embracing last arrivals,) consigned to this Agency and discharged at our wharf.

The samples were taken from *commercial packages* as discharged, by the chemists, and hence represent the Guano as actually brought into market.

The importance of this branch of trade to the agriculture of the country demands that it should be placed on a basis above *adventurous enterprise*. To promote this object, consumers should require regular inspection analysis, by competent and responsible chemists, who are known to the public; the samples to be taken from *trade packages* by the same, and duly certified. Until manufacturers and agents are required by public sentiment to do this, both the legitimate trade and consumers are exposed to imposition. Incidental analysis of samples handed to chemists, and the result published, amount to but little. That analysis only is valuable to the public which represents actual cargoes in packages for market.

With a view to place the trade on a basis commensurate with its public importance, the PACIFIC

GUANO COMPANY, at heavy expense, instruct us, to have every cargo of their Guano duly inspected upon arrival. The results of late arrivals are herewith given, with names of vessels, and Chemists by whom the inspection was made.

Intelligent merchants, farmers and planters, will at once perceive the superior value of this Guano.

The elements here given are those which alone constitute the value of all Guano and other fertilizers.

Having no data from which to make comparison, we can only assert from a general knowledge of the composition of most articles offered in our markets and from a knowledge of the source and cost of raw material, that there are none with which we are acquainted that can compare in value with *Soluble Pacific Guano*; and although it commands a higher price, it is cheaper by 20 to 30 per cent., in evidence of which we recommend 20 per cent. less by weight to be used per acre than of any fertilizer sold at less or the same price per ton, and no more per acre than those selling at 20 to 40 per cent. more per ton, not excepting *Peruvian Guano*.

Inspection analysis of six cargoes of Soluble Pacific Guano, made for JOHN S. REESE & CO.

Names of Cargoes.	Per-cent. Animal matter.	Per-cent. Ammonia yielded.	Per-cent. of Bone Phosphate Soluble.	Per-cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime.	By whom inspected.
Sch. Lacon.....	41.24	3.40	17.07	24.32	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Paladium.....	39.71	3.65	15.76	24.71	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Fly-away.....	35.11	3.52	12.90	26.40	Dr. Liebig.
Sch. Ira Laffrenier.....	37.83	3.41	15.10	24.51	Dr. Piggot.
Sch. Clara W. Elwell.....	40.55	3.63	15.19	26.75	Dr. Piggot.
Sch. Mary E. Amsden.....	38.94	3.21	14.79	26.08	Dr. Piggot.
Average of Six Cargoes.....	38.90	3.47	15.13	26.46	

The original manuscript of above may be seen at our office

Baltimore, 1866.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

NOTE.—Pacific Guano weighs 65 lbs. per bushel, which is 15 to 20 per cent. less than the Super Phosphates of Lime, hence in its application farmers must not estimate quantity by *bulk*, but by weight, else they will apply less per acre than is intended.

J. S. R. & CO.

FLOUR OF BONE.

We will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is *unsteamed, unburnt bone*, reduced to the fineness of *Flour*.

100 lbs. contains 33 lbs. of *animal matter*, and yields $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. *actual ammonia*, which is all that pertains to *raw bone*.

Bones subjected to *steam pressure* lose a large part of their *animal matter*, and hence their value is greatly impaired. When steamed, they can be made tolerably fine by ordinary means. They may be detected by their peculiar white appearance and the absence of *odor*. *Bone Flour* burns with a quick blaze when thrown on a fire; not so with *steamed bone*. These are important facts for farmers.

100 lbs. Flour of Bone contains the value of 150

lbs. of *acid dissolved bone*, or super Phosphate, because *one-third* of properly dissolved bone is acid and water. *Flour of Bone* is as quick and active as Super Phosphate or dissolved bone, and is consequently worth at least 25 per ct. more per ton.—We recommend 250 lbs. per acre, where 300 lbs. *Super Phosphate* or dissolved bones would be applied. The manufacturers are the patentees of the only known machinery by which raw bone can be reduced to the fineness of flour.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

General Agents for Maryland, Delaware and the Southern States,

jyly

No. 71 South Street, Baltimore.